# The Victoria Weekly Times.

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1887.

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## CITY AND PROVINCE.

—The butchers' shops at Vancouver are bare of beef and short on pork.

—The B. C. Pioneers last night voted $250 to the Jubilee hospital fund.

—The Thompson Opera troupe is stranded in San Francisco.

—One hundred and eighty horses were recently sold at Goldendale for $40 per head.

Ex-Premier Pipes, of Nova Scotia, has been gazetted probate judge for Cumberland County.

—On Wednesday the officers of the Rifle Company of Westminster entertained Capt. Peele and the men to an oyster supper in Hamilton's parlor.

—As soon as the passenger trains are running into Vancouver a local passenger service will be commenced between Vancouver and New Westminster.

—The next theatrical attraction spoken of by theatrical men here is the old play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The date of its production is not stated.

—The collections at the Nanaimo custom house for March were as follows: Import duty, $2,808.58; sick mariners dues, $222.70; petroleum inspection, $2.50.

—The first tea ship of the season, the George, Capt. Grant, is expected to arrive at Vancouver in a few days. Several other vessels are reported under charter.

—The penitentiary, post-office, and other government buildings and offices at New Westminster are to be lighted with gas very soon.

—A. Phillips & Son, of the Pioneer Soda Water Works, have received a diploma from the Colonial Exhibition for their display of goods.

—The customs collections at New Westminster for March, were: Customs, $2,721.97; other revenues, $146.84; total, $2,868.81.

In the spring the wiser merchant
Takes account of stock and tries
To meet the public wants, and then
Proceeds to advertise.

—The C. P. R. land department is arranging to lay out into town lots part of section 17, Calgary. They will be in the market in a few weeks.

—On Tuesday last the C. P. R. started a special colonist's train from Ottawa to points in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia.

—Owing to the non-arrival at Ottawa of the British Columbia returns the February bank statement had to be delayed a fortnight.

—The case of the ship John Rosenfeld against the tug Tacoma is now on trial at Seattle. The reading of the testimony will probably consume several days.

—It is reported that the experience of the blockade for the past winter in the mountains necessitates the erection of a number of snow sheds in the Selkirks.

—The bonus raised by Port Townsend for the location of the M. E. University there is $40,000 in land and $10,000 in cash, and Port Townsend is only a little place too.

—T. D. Lindsay, formerly of the police force, but now a nightwatchman, has suffered a loss in the death of his wife who departed this life at Lulu Island on Wednesday last.

—Two or three of the buoys in the North Arm have been carried away by the ice. Captains say that these buoys are most important and that their loss renders navigation extremely dangerous.

—Capt. R. G. Tatlow and H. Bell-Irving, are reported to have purchased the C. P. R. hotel and lot on Hastings street, Vancouver. The price has not transpired.

—Lady Macdonald and daughter reached Banff in a special parlor car, accompanied by Miss McLimont and Miss Edith Cox. The object of the visit is to try the healthy qualities of the springs.

—The London *Free Press* says that Mr. Joseph Huggard and family, of that city, will shortly move to British Columbia. Mrs. Huggard and family are now visiting at her father's, Jas. West, Cromwell street, Sarnia.

—Calgary *Tribune*: Quite an exodus from the Western division of the C. P. R. is taking place for the M. & M. road. Conductors Farrell, Grady and McGinty have left, and other engine drivers from the mountains.

—The Calgary *Tribune* of the 29th says: British Columbia is sending to Calgary for beef to supply the city markets. Mr. F. S. Stinson received an order by wire from Victoria for five hundred beef steers.

—Four prisoners convicted at Kamloops of attempting to commit a robbery in a railway carriage, were sentenced to six months at hard labor, and handed over to the governor of the New Westminster jail on Wednesday.

—A tannery and boot and shoe factory is to be started at Vancouver. Hemlock bark, the *News* says, can be procured there from $3 to $4 cheaper than in Victoria. The industry, it is expected, will employ 25 to 30 hands.

—A Louisiana lottery ticket purchased by Mr. Fisher, New Westminster, has turned up a prize. Mr. Meade, the barber, has obtained a $15 prize. A young man in Frost & Woods' establishment, Smith's Falls, got $15,000 in February.

—The C. P. R. are calling for tenders for the supply of fresh beef on the Pacific Division. The short supply of beef in British Columbia will necessitate most of the contract being filled in Alberta in future.

—The land sales of the C. P. R. at the Calgary office for the month of March amounted to 1862 acres at an average price of $4 per acre. Applications for the same month were lodged in the office for 6122 acres.

—The Winnipeg *Free Press* says that large cases of British Columbia salmon go east on the daily express trains. On Tuesday evening six cases, each containing two hundred fish, passed through to Montreal. They were taken from the cases here and re-packed in ice.

—Mr. Higgins who spent the greater part of the winter in British Columbia with a view to studying up the cattle business, was lately in Calgary looking up a suitable location for himself and some friends with a view of engaging in stock business.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

—The ships El Dorado and St. Stephen, lost off Cape Flattery last week in a gale, were coal-ladened, and bound from Seattle and Tacoma to San Francisco. The two men saved were found on a raft with two dead companions by a schooner, and taken to Port Townsend.

—Prior to the assembling of parliament the Northwest and Manitoba members will hold a conference at which matters in connection with affairs for that section of the country will be discussed. This is a good move. British Columbia's representatives should go and do likewise.

—Messrs. Carter Bros., of the Vancouver brewery of this city, have received a diploma and medal from the London Colonial Exhibition for the ale and porter exhibited by them there last year. Naturally they are quite proud of this fresh token attesting the excellence of their brewing.

—It is probable the Manitoba Provincial Minister of Agriculture will visit the eastern provinces after the approaching session of the Legislature, with a view to presenting the claims of Manitoba from an emigration standpoint. This is a step in the right direction and one that should likewise be taken by British Columbia.

—Mr. James Wilson, Supt. of the telegraphic service, reports that along the line of the E. & N. R. R., after the late storm there were no less than forty breaks in the line. Traffic was suspended for a day in consequence of the number of trees that had fallen across the track. All lines were more or less deranged for a few days.

—The new hotel for the C. P. R. Co. to be erected at Banff this year will contain 250 bedrooms. Upon its completion it is probable the leading medical men and managers of medical institutions in the United States and Canada will be invited to visit the hotel and test for themselves the wonderful properties of the Banff Hot Springs.

—The civil service entrance examinations commence on Tuesday, May 10th, at 9 a. m., at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg and Victoria, B. C. Applications for admission will be received until April 15th, and must be returned duly executed by the 25th idem, after which date the rolls will be closed.

—Mr. Oldfield, of the firm of Messrs. I. G. Baker & Co., Calgary, is authority for the statement that the cattle losses this spring in the ranching districts of the Northwest will be very heavy, especially among the "pilgrim" cattle. He says stock bred in the country were affected but slightly, and it was his opinion that the business of cattle-raising would not be injured to the extent many people supposed.

—Traffic returns of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ending March 26th, amounted to $134,000 against $129,000 for the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of $5000 for this year. The railway traffic receipts for the eleven weeks of the year that have elapsed are eminently satisfactory, the Grand Trunk showing an increase of $260,000, and the Canadian Pacific of $130,000 over the corresponding period of 1886.

—*Post-Intelligencer*: A. S. Coulter, of the firm of Coulter & Sons, returned here on Tuesday from a trip to California, where he went to purchase 200 head of beef cattle for the Victoria market. He secured the cattle and drove them over the mountains to Ashland, when they were placed on the cars and shipped by rail through the Willamette Valley and to the Sound, where they were put on board a steamer and taken to Victoria.

—Every little item that appears in the newspapers of the province, reflecting in the slightest degree on THE TIMES, is copied into the columns of our morning contemporary. Occasionally we have retaliated in the same line, but the practice is an unpleasant one and our space is too limited. Our contemporary has overlooked one choice article which appeared in this city about ten days ago, and as we want all that kind of advertising we can get we hope the muck-rake will draw it also into its garbage heap.

### The Mexico.

The steamship Mexico lies on Bell Chain Reef with her head southwest. At low water the vessel goes dry forward to the five foot mark, and at the stern is submerged to a little below the hurricane deck. She has a list of about 35° to port. The forefoot and keel, for about 30 or 40 feet and up to the 5½ foot mark, is literally cut off, caused by the blow when she struck the rock. The chances of getting her off are good, provided the weather remains favorable and leaks can be partially stopped. With the aid of powerful pumps she may be got off. On the other hand, the vessel is very much exposed at this season of the year to northwest winds coming down the gulf, and which prevail at this season of the year. All the movables have been removed.

### The Calgary "Tribune."

Our contemporary, the Calgary *Tribune*, has enlarged its borders to 24 columns. It states that "the permanency, or otherwise, of the enlargement will depend upon a continuation of our present extensive advertising patronage."

The *Tribune* is well patronized by the merchants and citizens of Calgary, who are evidently a live, pushing, energetic community. The *Tribune* is worthy the patronage extended to it. Considering its opportunities and the many drawbacks it has to contend against, few journals in the country are its equal. We wish it every success.

### Chinese Restriction.

It is reported in Ottawa that at the approaching session of parliament some amendments will be proposed by the government to the Chinese bill, which at present admits of fraud and imposition being practised on government officials by the unlawful use of certificates which are granted to Chinamen on leaving the country. These certificates are either sold or given to their countrymen in China desiring to come to Canada, who thus, on entering the country fortified with these certificates, escape the tax of fifty dollars per head.

### C. P. R. Rates.

We understand that a reduction has been made on west bound freight rates over the Canadian Pacific on those which were in force for the last two or three days. The new schedule comes into force to-day. This line has the "dead wood" on all the other transcontinental lines. It is beyond the pale of the Inter-State Commerce bill and able to quote any rate it chooses. That the new condition of things will help the Canadian national line is universally admitted.

### Sunday Shooting.

The motion made by Mr. Prior last night to strike out of the game law the words prohibiting hunting on Sunday provoked a discussion, during which rather "liberal" views were enunciated. The motion was carried almost unanimously—only three voting against it. Six members reversed their votes of the 25th inst.

### Shirked the Vote.

When the vote was being taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Beaven, on the insertion of the Chinese clauses into the act to assist by a land grant the "Kootenay and Athabasca Railway," Mr. Prior ran out and Mr. T. Davie was not in his seat.

## THE DRY DOCK.

### The Contractors Entertain the Legislature and the Members of the Press.

At the invitation of Messrs. Larkin & Connolly, contractors for the Esquimalt dry dock, the members of the Legislature, representatives of the press and a large number of citizens were driven in carriages to the dry dock immediately after the prorogation of the House. On arriving at the dock an inspection was made of that stupendous work and the machinery connected therewith. All of which gave entire satisfaction to the visitors. An adjournment was then made to the company's boarding house, where a splendid lunchen was spread for the guests, which included the choicest of wines and liquors. Toasts were given and responded to. The affair throughout was a most enjoyable one, reflecting great credit on the princely entertainers.

### Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it. *

### Cardinal Taschereau.

Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, arrived in New York on Monday last from Rome and left for the "ancient capital" at once. He declined to talk about Cardinal Gibbon's plea on behalf of the Knights of Labor, but an intimate friend of Taschereau said to a reporter that there would be no change in his position toward the Knights; that he still considered it in the same category as Free Masons; that he had been assured that the order had not been, and would not be, approved by the church, and that Cardinal Manning's letter created little impression, and was not considered as endorsing the Knights of Labor. As to Dr. McGlynn, he could never be reinstated till he made the proper submission.

### Five Lives Lost.

A dispatch from Spokane Falls, of the 5th inst., states that the steamer Spokane, plying on Lake Coeur D'Alene and the Mission, on her return trip yesterday, struck on a drift in the Coeur D'Alene river and sank. Five passengers were drowned, as follows: J. C. Hanne, clerk of this city; N. J. Higgins, of Banger, Maine; Mr. Pike, representing Hegele & Co., of Portland; Ed. Jerome, of Lewiston, Idaho, and one man unknown. Nineteen passengers were on board at the time of the disaster. Those surviving narrowly escaped. At latest accounts state that attempts are being made to recover the bodies.

### Catarrah, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard*. *

### State Elections.

Elections were held last Tuesday in several of the eastern States. In Illinois a union took place between the Democrats and the Republicans against the Chicago socialists resulting in the complete discomfiture of that organization. In Michigan the prohibition amendment was defeated by a large majority. In Wisconsin an attempt was made to get the ladies to vote, but it failed. In Cincinnati the Republicans carried their ticket.

### Squatters' Grievances at Nanaimo.

Yesterday, during the evening recess, Mr. Stenhouse, M. P. P., received a letter from Nanaimo on the subject of the following question, of which he immediately gave notice: "What machinery (if any) has been in operation for carrying out the pre-emption provisions of the 'Settlement Act' since the railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo was accepted?" As the prorogation of the House is imminent, an answer to the above must depend apparently on the courtesy of the Premier.

### Smelting Works.

Mr. G. B. Wright and other gentlemen interested in the establishment of smelting works in British Columbia were in Ottawa on the 31st ult., says the *Mail*, on business with the Department of Customs. They want admission free of duty of the peculiarly-constructed machinery for the purpose of carrying on business. The works are to be erected in the Selkirk range and other parts of British Columbia which are rich in minerals but comparatively valueless for agricultural purposes.

### Storm on the Atlantic.

From Halifax it is learned that the storm of last Saturday and Sunday inflicted considerable damage to property in several places. Fishing craft and other vessels escaped total destruction by being anchored under the lee shore. Some of them sank at their moorings. One broke adrift and was lost. Fears are entertained for the safety of several schooners which sailed for the fishing grounds two day previous.

### Another Added to the Colony.

The colony of American "skedaddlers" in Canada is daily increasing, the latest acquisition being W. A. Clark, registry clerk in the general postoffice of New York, who confessed to the theft of $10,000 in bills recently, and who was released on $2500 bail, and who has skipped for Canada. He had confessed to stealing about $25,000 altogether.

ARTISTS' GOODS.
Windsor & Newton's Oil and Water Colors.
Brass and Paper Mache Plaques.
Copies for Oil or Water Color Painting.
Boxes assorted Colors for Amateurs.
Drawing Bristols, all sizes, and in blocks.
Text Books on Painting and Drawing.
Brushes, Saucers, etc.
B. C. STATIONERY CO.
Next door to Post Office.

## A BOLD ROBBER

### Enters the Antigonish Bank and Shoots the Cashier.

A Halifax dispatch gives the particulars of an attempted bank robbery and murderer at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, which excels anything recorded in the story of the notorious Jesse James. The scene of the intended murder was the agency of the Merchants bank of Halifax, and the date of the occurrence Saturday, 26th March. The bank closes at 1 o'clock on Saturday. About the same hour the train leaves for New Glasgow. A stranger entered the bank at 12:30 and said he would like to see the cashier, Mr. Currie, in his private office. A lad named McGillvray being in the banking office, Currie and the stranger retired to the inside room when the latter closed the door and covered the cashier with two revolvers. Before he had time to fire Currie grappled with him and one revolver was discharged, the ball entering

THE CASHIER'S TEMPLE.

The would-be robber then determined to kill Currie made desperate exertions to fire at his heart. In the deadly fray he managed to send a bullet into Currie's body below the heart. This was a slanting shot and the bullet passed through Currie's body. By this time help arrived and the would-be robber and assassin was secured. Currie, fainting from the loss of blood and exhaustion of the struggle, was removed to his hotel, where some hours later the bullet was extracted from his head. The other bullet, after passing through his body, lodged in the wall. The desperado is about 23 years of age, a native of Guysboro', Nova Scotia, who went to the States some years ago. He was concerned in the burglary of a Maine bank and

ESCAPED TO NOVA SCOTIA.

For the past year he has been residing with a French family in an out of the way district in Guysboro'. He says he fully intended to kill Currie, help himself to the money, and, closing the outer door of the bank after him, so that the murder would not be discovered, escape on the train which left the station a few minutes later, and if the murder had been prematurely discovered he hoped to escape in the excitement. There was about $40,000 in the bank that he would have secured. Cashier Currie is 26 years of age and a son of Rev. Dr. Durrie, professor of Oriental languages in the Presbyterian Theological college and one of the best Hebrew scholars in Canada.

### Refractory Italians.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* is authority for the statement that a recent arrival in that city from the mountains says that on the 22nd March, a force of Italians were set at work on the "loop" in the mountains to shovel away the snow from the railroad track. After ten minutes toil, the man in charge of the men found it necessary to discharge two of the Italians. This was a signal for a row, and the disgruntled foreigners from Sunny Italy made for their boss with shovels, pick-handles, knives, daggers and revolvers. The "Red Cloud of the Cascades," as the overseer was called, did not allow the snow to stick to his boots, and lost no time in getting to a car in which he locked himself. The Italians gathered around the car like a pack of ravenous wolves, and attempted to fire it, but they were foiled owing to a portion of a snow slide which partly covered it. Mr. Newman, who is connected with the road out there, arrived in time to quell the row, which might have proved very serious. "Red Cloud" or "Snow Cloud" as he will now be called, was not long in realizing that the Italians would have their revenge, and strapped his blankets to his back, took the tole road for other and safer quarters. The Italians are considered by the officials to be the most persistent snow fighters in the mountains, and receive $1.50 per day, furnishing their own cook and outfits.

### Hanging Fire.

The Ottawa evening *Journal* had an interview with Mr. Thomas Tompkins, the contractor for the construction of the station houses on the line of the C. P. R. in British Columbia, who stated that all the station houses on the line of railroad in British Columbia have been completed with the exception of the one at Revelstoke, where the company are unable to to obtain a title to the land upon which the station house is to be. It seems that the property was promised by the Dominion Government to the C. P. R. Company when the line was surveyed, but subsequent to this the land was sold by the British Columbia Government to a speculator. The case is still unsettled by the courts. The frame of the station house has been constructed, but as the company have no title to the land as yet, it has not yet been put up. "I expect to have to go out this summer and complete the building either on the disputed property or some other, should final decision be given against the company. In answer to the question: What style of stations have the company built in British Columbia? He replied that good substantial wooden structures, which will last for a great many years, but nothing like the station houses in this section either in style, accommodation or durability.

### New Channels for the C. P. R.

A Front street commission man says he has information from a reliable source that the steel steamer now being built in San Francisco for the Canadian Pacific is to be placed on the route between Vancouver and that city as soon as completed. The merchants here have done a large business in shipping flour to British Columbia, which has been one of Portland's best markets for that commodity. The freight from here to Victoria has been $3 per ton and it has been hard work to hold this trade at that rate against California and Winnipeg. Now it is rumored that as soon as the switchback is completed over the Cascades the freight between here and Victoria will be raised so that Portland will be shut out, and the millers of Eastern Oregon given a show at the trade. The Canadian Pacific lately bought the Sardonyx, a steamer fitted to run to this port, and it is expected that if the present lines of transportation are blocked, the Canadian Pacific will come to Portland's rescue.—*Oregonian.*

London *Advertiser*: In view of some recent public utterances regarding annexation as an issue in Canada, our esteemed contemporary the Hamilton *Times* invites its readers to discuss the matter in its columns, giving the arguments for and against. However the matter may be viewed as a question of sentiment, our observation is that the great bulk of Canadians are practical annexationists when it comes right down to their being offered better salary in the States.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

### First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, April 6th.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Rev. Bishop Credge.

REPORT.

Mr. Prior presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the rates charged by the C. P. R. Company.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. Ladner moved for a copy of a letter written by W. Norman Bole to the Chief Commissioner, dated 24th March, 1887, written in reply to the Chief Commissioner's letter of 5th March, 1887, respecting Philip Kelly's claim to certain land north of lot 204, G. 1, New Westminster district, addressed to said W. Norman Bole; and also a copy of letter of 24th March, 1887, written by said W. Norman Bole enclosing said letter to Chief Commissioner and Hon. John Robson. Seconded by Mr. Grant and carried.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved to strike out the clause added to the municipalities act yesterday by Mr. T. Davie, giving two magistrates the right to issue liquor licenses. He maintained that it was an infringement of the prerogative of the municipalities. He would like to know from Mr. T. Davie if he had a retainer in in the matter.

Mr. T. Davie would not give an answer. He said he thought he knew his duty, and did not fight shadows. He held that the motion was out of order.

Mr. Speaker ruled Mr. Davie's point of order out of order.

Mr. Ladner argued that the clause abrogated the functions of the local authority and ignored the wishes of the people. It mattered not where the two justices resided, they could under this clause issue licenses in any section of the province where there was a railway. If the clause was not struck out then section 152 of the act of 1881 should be repealed.

Mr. Theo. Davie thought the railway people were best judges of the necessity of a licensed hotel near their line. It was highly necessary in the interest of the traveling public, that such houses should be established.

Mr. Grant, while willing to concede the advantages of properly appointed houses along the line of a railway was of opinion that if railway authorities made proper representations to the duly constituted licensing boards licenses could be procured. By the sanction of two justices of the peace residing in distant Kootenay or Cariboo, a license could be given under this law to sell liquor on the Island railway which was going a little too far.

On the vote being taken, Mr. Beaven's amendment was defeated 12 to 7, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

MINERAL ACT.

The adjourned debate on Hon. Mr. Beaven's bill to amend the mineral act, by preventing Chinese acquiring interests in mineral claims, was resumed.

After some discussion, the second reading was lost.

OKANAGAN RAILWAY.

On the second reading of the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway bill (Mr. Beaven), the Attorney-General raised the point that the bill was out of order, as it was an interference with the rights of privileges of the Dominion government.

After a discussion, the Speaker ruled against the Premier.

Hon. Mr. Beaven then moved the second reading, explaining its provisions. The act was a short one and provided that the act authorizing the payment of a subsidy of four thousand dollars per mile to a company claiming to have been incorporated by an act of the parliament of Canada shall not be brought into force by proclamation until the promoters of the railway shall have applied to the Legislative Assembly of this province for authority by private bill for a charter to construct the road, and the same has been granted; and no portion of the subsidy mentioned shall be earned by or payable to the company or their assigns if Chinese have been employed upon the work, or if the charter or road is transferred to the Canadian Pacific Railway company; nor until satisfactory arrangements have been entered into for the protection of public rights respecting fares and freights and the perpetual working of the road.

Mr. Dunsmuir moved the six months' hoist.

Hon. Mr. Robson said although he had voted for the first reading, he would have to go against the second reading. His views on the Chinese question had changed during the last year. He endeavored to explain his inconsistency in a speech of some length.

Hon. Mr. Beaven delivered a long and able speech in reply, closing by expressing his great regret that more members had not come forward and supported the principle of the bill, which was wholly in the interest of the Province.

The motion for the six months' hoist was then carried by 13 to 7, the government being unanimously opposed to the bill.

The House then adjourned.

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### Excursion Tickets.

The Inter-State Commerce Act does not interfere with the issuing of excursion tickets. The *Oregonian* of the 5th states that the Northern Pacific placed on sale, excursion tickets to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth and return, good for six months, at $90. The regular fare one way is $75. These tickets will be on sale until October 31st. Stopover privileges are given each way, and holders of tickets may return, if they choose, over either of the other transcontinental lines without extra charge.

The Chaplean faction are bringing pressure to bear to have Sir Adolphe Caron appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Northwest Territories in order to make way for a Chaplean man in the Dominion Cabinet.

In reply to a deputation of the Montreal bar, the Minister of Justice has hinted that a general scheme of readjusting salaries of Judges throughout the Dominion would be introduced at the approaching session.

The New York *Herald* had carrier pigeons aboard of the Coronet and Dauntless during their ocean race, but the birds failed to reach their lofts in New York, being blown seaward by strong winds. Nevertheless the *Herald* believes that much use will yet be made of carrier pigeons by sending them ashore with news from ships.

## THE PROROGATION.

### The House Prorogued To-day by Lieut.-Governor Nelson.

To-day at 2 p. m. His Honor Lieut.-Governor Nelson came down to the House and prorogued the first session of the fifth legislature of British Columbia.

His Honor was accompanied by a guard of honor, composed of Lieut.-Col. Holmes, R. C. A., Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, Captain Nicholles, of the Cormorant, Lieutenant Lang, R.E., Paymaster Bedford, and Staff Surgeon Matthews.

There was a large attendance of spectators, among whom we observed the following: Mrs Nicholles, Miss Kinlock, Mr Bedford, Mrs Pooley, Mrs J H Turner, Miss Skinner, Mrs Mason, Miss Jessie Thompson, (Nanaimo) Miss Dunsmuir, Mrs Snowdon, the Misses Dunsmuirs, Mrs Croft, Mr Wilson, Mr Fraser, the Misses Fraser, (Toronto), F S Barnard, Mrs Nelson, Mrs Robson, P Dunlevy, Mr W McNiffe and Miss McNiffe, Mrs A E B Davie, Mayor Fell, Rev Dr Reid, Bishop Cridge, Fred Wright, Judge Vowell, Mrs Theo Davie, Mrs Humphreys, Col Stevens, Mrs W Pinder, Mrs C Vernon, Rev W Percival, W C Ward, Hon Justice Sir M B Begbie, Hon Justices Crease, McCreight, Mrs Dr Jackson, Mrs Shotbolt, Mrs Wm Arthur, Mrs Parmeter, Mr and Mrs R F McDonald, C B Ballantyne, Mrs Hutcheson and Miss Hutcheson.

Having taken his seat upon the throne, His Honor was pleased to give his assent to the following bills:

An Act to abolish preference amongst creditors in the administration of the estates of deceased persons.

An Act respecting the Property of Married Women.

An Act respecting Executors, Trustees and Assignees for the benefit of Creditors.

An Act respecting Absconding Debtors.

An Act regulating the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court.

An Act to repeal (in part) the "Sumas Dyking Act, 1878."

An Act respecting the estates and to control the civil rights of Habitual Drunkards.

An Act to Incorporate the Kootenay and Athabasca Railway Company.

An Act to Incorporate the Delta Railway Company.

An Act to amend "An Act to provide for the better protection of Cattle Ranges, 1876."

An Act to amend the "Bush Fire Act, 1874."

An Act to further amend the "Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

An Act to amend the "Jurors' Act, 1883."

An Act to amend the "Public School Act, 1885."

An Act for the better protection of certain animals and birds.

An Act to prohibit owners of swine from permitting the same to run at large on public roads.

An Act to amend the "Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1886."

An Act to incorporate the "New Westminster Southern Railway Company."

An Act to enable the trustees of the Victoria Fire Department Charitable Association to distribute the assets of the said Association among the members thereof.

An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.

An Act to amend the "County Court Jurisdiction Act, 1885."

An Act to amend the "Mineral Act, 1884."

An Act to amend the "Companies' Act, 1878."

An Act to amend the "Municipality Act, 1881," and amending Acts.

An Act to amend the Assessment Acts.

An Act to amend "An Act respecting the Consolidation of the Statute Laws of British Columbia.

An Act to amend the "Land Act, 1884."

An Act to authorize a Loan of $1,000,000.

An Act respecting a grant of land to the Kootenay and Athabasca Railway Company, British Columbia.

An Act respecting the expenses of Coroner's Inquests held within Municipalities.

An Act to amend the "Assize Court Act, 1885."

An Act to aid the Development of Quartz Mines.

An Act to authorize the granting of a certain subsidy for, and in aid of, the construction of the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway.

An Act to amend the "British Columbia Medical Act, 1886."

An Act to amend certain Statutes.

An Act to establish a Court of Appeal from the Summary Decisions of Magistrates.

An Act for granting certain sums of money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.

The House was then prorogued by the following speech:

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly*:

In fulfilment of the trust reposed in me as Lieut.-Governor, I now for the first time have the pleasure of meeting you.

I desire to express my satisfaction with the liberal provisions which you have made for public works and the advancement of the progress of the province. The aid which you have granted to encourage the development of quartz mining shows your appreciation of the importance of that industry, and will, I trust, result in its successful promotion.

I recognize with you the great advantage of railway communication with the large extent of lands which would be opened up by the Shuswap and Okanagan railway, and appreciate your enterprise in authorizing the granting of a subsidy in aid of the construction of that important undertaking. Your request that the Dominion government should also contribute to its construction will be forwarded to the proper quarter at Ottawa.

The policy of not alienating by sale the timber lands of the province, while necessarily experimental, will, it is hoped, tend to prevent those lands being acquired and held for purposes of speculation merely, and I thank you for the care and attention which you have given to the subject.

During the recess it is the intention of my ministers to seek from the Dominion substantial aid towards the construction of a railway to Cariboo, and to the northern extremity of Vancouver Island.

The assistance which you have given towards a public hospital in commemoration of the fiftieth year of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign is both useful and benevolent, and I join with you in wishing that our beloved Queen may be spared to rule over her subjects for many years.

I feel that I cannot dismiss you without expressing my deep regret at the loss sustained by you, in common with the country, in the death of the late Premier, and extending to the bereaved family my heartfelt sympathy.

In relieving you from further attendance upon your duties, I express the confident hope that the province is entering upon an era of advancing prosperity.

The Hon. Mr. Robson, then announced that the House stood prorogued until the 9th of June next.

## MAINLAND NEWS ITEMS.

### Sudden Death--Model Indian Village--Civic Salaries--Woolen Mill.

The Vancouver *News* states that Minnie Johnson, a chambermaid at the Dougall House, complained on Saturday of not being well, but not thinking the matter serious, refused to have a physician called in. Dr. Robertson afterwards prescribed for her, and on Tuesday morning the patient got suddenly worse, and finally died at 7 o'clock. In consequence of the sudden and fatal termination it was at first thought advisable to hold a post mortem examination, but on consultation of a number of the medical faculty, it was deemed unnecessary as the case was clearly understood.

The Indian Mission across the Inlet, says the *News*, is a model of law and order, and contains more respectable hard-working Indians than any village of its size in British Columbia. Drunkenness is almost unknown among this branch of the Squamish tribe, as the chief and three sub-chiefs watch over the morals of the village and permit no immorality or intoxicating liquor in the village. Bishop Dore is venerated among them and his slightest wish is law. He is expected to return to the mission after a lengthy absence on the 27th of this month, and the inhabitatants are making great preparations to give him a rousing reception on his arrival. For this purpose the brass band, lately organized among them is being brought to a good state of efficiency, considering the limited means of learning at their disposal. The members are very enthusiastic and practice regularly every night except Sunday, when no amusement of any kind is permitted in the village. The men work every day at Moodyville, either in the mill or loading the vessels, and earn good pay. It is the intention of the whole village to pay a visit shortly to another branch of their tribe at Mission, a short distance above Port Hammond on the line of the C. P. R., if they can get a cheap excursion rate by rail. It is to be the great event of the year with them.

At last night's council meeting, says the *Columbian*, the salaries of city officers were fixed as follows for the current year: The clerk, $100 per month; policemen, $65 per month, an increase of $5 per month over last year; caretaker council chambers, $10 per month; keeper of lock-up, $65 per month, an increase of $5 per month over last year; city solicitor, $250 per year; police magistrate, $750 per year.

The probable opening of the woollen mill very shortly in New Westminster, observes the *Columbian*, directs attention to the scarcity of sheep on the mainland and the importance of farmers largely increasing their operations in this line. With a fair market for wool, the raising of sheep must be a very profitable enterprise. The carcass of a sheep brings sometimes about $6, and they are always in demand. We hope to see the farmers in this district devoting more attention to sheep, and procuring the best breeds, so that they may be able not only to supply the woollen mill with raw material, but keep the meat market well supplied with mutton.

A correspondent writing the *Guardian*, on March 2nd, says, talking of cattle losses, that they have been much exaggerated. Sam Withrow did not lose any; the old Riskee ranch lost 8 per cent; B. F. English lost about 15 per cent; Thos. Collidrum lost 15 per cent; it was reported that Harper lost heavily, but so far no reliable information has been received. It will be seen from the above that under any circumstances possible the loss of cattle were nothing compared with the stories published a short time ago.

## MARINE.

The steamer Australia sailed on the 30th ultimo, from San Francisco for Honolulu, with $210,000 in coin, shipped to the islands by J. D. Spreckles & Co., the "Sugar King."

The Norwegian ship Dr. Metzgar, Captain Englestadt, now at Esquimalt, is reported as chartered. The destination and cargo are unknown.

Advices from St. Petersburg report that several Russian cruisers are ordered to fit out for patrol duty on the Siberian coast of the Arctic to prevent illicit trading. They are to sail from Vladivostock next week for their post.

A line of steam schooners between San Francisco and Honolulu is contemplated by those engaged in mercantile pursuits, for the quick dispatch of freights.

The captains of vessels at Vancouver complain that their men desert on every available chance. The high pay that can be got is too great an inducement to withstand.

Captain Howard, of the bark Don Nicholas, at present loading lumber at Moodyville, is a native of Hertfordshire, England. He is nearly eighty years of age. He has been an active seafaring man since 1823, and has often run the gauntlet among pirates and privateers. He took the first cargo of Marino sheep from London to Australia in 1826, when the latter was almost unknown, and also took the first cargo of lumber from Burrard Inlet from the first Moodyville mill in 1861, in the steamer Juliet, consigned to Victoria. Since 1861 he has been constantly sailing between this coast and South America, China or Australia, and from his appearance is likely to make a good many more voyages ere he enters upon his eternal one.

### Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

The petition has been filed at Osgoode Hall against the return of Sir John A. Macdonald as representative of Kingston. The petition charges corrupt practices personally and by agents, the illegal voting of deputy returning officers, personal bribery, etc., and claims that the election should be set aside. Mr. Gunn declared elected, [illegible] disqualified.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria. Friday. April 8. 1887

## A SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

### The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada's Annual Statement.

An unusually large business for 1886 and a very satisfactory state of affairs are shown in the report submitted at the last meeting of the Sun Life Company. The new life business done last year amounted to $3,114,000 under 2,256 policies. This makes the total business in force about twelve millions and a half, three-fourths being life and the remainder accident risks. Handsome figures, these, for a Canadian Company. Death claims ($68,781) were some $24,000 less than those of last year, while accident claims were $12,000 greater, but of these last a part is probably recoverable. An important feature of the report, and one that must secure approval from holders of policies in the Sun is that where, in former years, one-fifth of the company's total profits went to stockholders and four-fifths to policy-holders, the proportion is now changed to only one-tenth, given stock-holders and nine-tenths to policy-holders. The profits of the last five years ($94,452) are now in course of division. Another favorable feature which we observe is that the company's investments produce an average rate of 6.08 per cent. interest, which in these days is doing very well. The total assets of the company, including stock subscribed but not paid, are $1,573,000; and the surplus over all liabilities and capital stock is $94,452, an increase from the $75,538 of a year ago. One portion of the address of Mr. Macaulay, the managing director, we observe with interest. Said he: "In itself, a company has neither character nor reputation. These are borrowed from its representatives." Much truth lies in this. The Montreal *Shareholder and Insurance Gazette* considers the prospects of the company for the coming year even more promising and encouraging than that of the year just closed. A company of this class is largely what its managers and agents make it. Evidently the Sun is fortunate in a loyal and a capable staff. Mr. J. E. Crane, room No. 8, Spencer's Block, is the general agent for this city and British Columbia for this excellent Canadian company.

### The Royal Hospital.

Mr. Allen, chairman of the committee of the House to inspect and report as to the condition of the Royal Hospital, yesterday presented the following report: Your committee appointed for the purpose of inspecting the Royal Hospital, beg leave to report as follows: The premises are in a very dilapidated condition, and the wards being so overcrowded with beds they do not afford that comfort which is expected in an institution of that kind. The total number of patients on the roll, including the Home, is forty-three, all males, of which seventeen are from the mainland, eighteen from the island, and eight from foreign parts. Females have applied for admission, but were refused on account of there being no accommodation for them. The Convalescent Home is all that could be desired; but the manner in which it is conducted, in connection with the Hospital, meets with general disapproval by the inmates. We would recommend that a steward be appointed in connection with the place. We also find that the funds are carefully expended, the expenditure averaging about 54 cents *per diem*, this includes medical attendance and medicine. In conclusion we would state that many complaints of unkindness towards patients by the matron and steward were carefully enquired into. We trust that such acts will be unheard of in the future.

EDWARD ALLEN, Chairman.

### *W. C. T. U.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—In the great moral battle of life, in which all are conscious or unconscious actors, definite ground must be taken relative to final results. If allied by example, sentiment and action with the uplifting of the human race Godward and Heavenward, the inward monitor approves and testifies to the active expression of individual responsibility. Just so in the battle against the liquor traffic, this most relentless and destructive foe of man. Either we are by example, precept and action opposing the traffic and thus endeavoring to prevent the long catalogue of suffering, poverty and crime that follows in its course, or we, by our negligence, indifference, and apparent neutrality to the claims of organization, working for God and home. All lands sanction this home foe, which, by its history in the past, as well as its present detrimental attitude to all the interests of humanity, is more to be feared than Goliath of Gath was by the Israelites. It is incompatible with the intelligence, common sense and forethought of a British nation to continue this line of death to home, happiness, individual and national prosperity. Worse than all to immortal souls that are thickly peopling satan's regions through the curse of strong drink. Help the battle forward; seize the cause of right; stand beneath God's banner, heroic in fight. Men are falling daily; women are suffering too. Help by name and effort the W. C. T. U.

ONTARIO'S LECT. AND ORGANIZER.

### *THE VACANCY IN COWICHAN.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—I have been very busy of late or should have written to you before, as I am anxious to know what has become of the *Colonist's* rooster, as the poor old chap was used to come out after every election and crow manfully. Enquiries have been made, but no one seems able to give any information about him. The supposition that he must have taken a very severe cold during the cold snap about the time that Gordon and Planta were around canvassing the district for Ottawa, and before, or about the time the returns came in, he expired, or at least was so feeble that he could not perform his official duty and crow. Poor old fellow! I never thought he was a healthy bird. Probably it is just as well for him if he has gone, for I think there are storms ahead which would be worse for him than the late cold snap. Now that there is a vacancy for a new member for this district in the legislature, I have good reason to believe that it will be closely contested by the opposition; who the candidate will be is not known as yet, as there are several spoken of. Among the most prominent are Messrs. J. P. Booth, John Mahoney, J. N. Evans, and Wm. Sutton, but whoever he is he will be run for all he is worth, as we have not forgotten last election. His election papers will be all right this time, (and don't you forget it.) Not only that; we are going to see that the returning officer will have the voters' list at home and not at the printers, revising it as was reported before last election. All we want is a fair field, but ask no favors, and I candidly believe that Cowichan will redeem herself and go in for an honest and economical government.

OLD SETTLER.

Cowichan, April 4, 1887.

The latest news from all quarters is to the effect that the Remedial Compound is accomplishing much more than has been claimed or could be expected of it. Its effect upon the female system is mar-

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

### First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

FORTY-FIRST DAY—CONTINUED.

TUESDAY, April 5th.

QUARTZ DEVELOPMENT BILL.

Mr. McLeese spoke in support of the bill, and said that no matter what government brought forward such a scheme it should be supported unanimously. In the province of New Zealand over one and a half millions, and in the last six months over $350,000 had been expended in developing mining, and he would suggest that our government should correspond with that government and ascertain in what manner this money was expended.

Hon. Mr. Robson spoke strongly in support of the bill, dealing specially with the objections of the leader of the opposition. Notwithstanding that he had a small interest in a company which might in the future avail itself of the bill, he felt it to be his bounden duty to the country to vote for the measure.

Mr. Semlin said if the government would carry out the provisions of the bill independent of party feelings, he had no doubt that it would work in the best interests of the country; but if it was to be manipulated as the Cariboo road had been, "for me and my friends" as the member for Lillooet said, it would operate disastrously. Believing it was destined to work well if honestly carried out he would give the bill his support.

Mr. Dunsmuir said the inconsistency which came from the opposition was most ridiculous. He was surprised that the member for Cariboo (McLeese) should attempt to block the wheels of progress at one time and now says he will vote for the proposed bill.

Col. Baker said there were companies in Kootenay who would take advantage of the bonus at once and establish a central smelter and crusher, which will be of great assistance to the poor miner.

Mr. Ladner believed that if one good paying quartz mine was in progress in the province it would be better for the country than half a dozen Canadian Pacific railways, because of the incentive which would be given to an industry that would assume gigantic proportions. He was in favor of the bill, but would advise the greatest care in extending aid to mining companies, as the experiment had been tried to the extent of $15,000 and the machinery was now scattered all the way from the Albion Iron Works to Barkerville.

The second reading was carried unanimously and the House went into committee, Mr. Allen in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved an amendment, providing that it would not be lawful for a bonus to be given to a company in which a member of the legislature was a shareholder, and another forbidding the employment of Chinese by a company receiving a guarantee or bonus, both of which were lost. The bill was finally reported complete, after a long discussion.

KOOTENAY RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Kootenay and Athabaska railway land grant bill. He explained its provisions, which have already been published in THE TIMES. The promoter, he said, had expended $10,000 in preliminary work and would expend $25,000 next year. The construction of the line was to be commenced next year and completed in five.

On the bill being reported from committee, Hon. Mr. Beaven moved that it be referred back and the usual anti-Chinese clauses be inserted. Negatived on a vote of 11 to 5.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: An Act to amend certain statutes; an Act to amend the Companies Act, 1878; the Vancouver Incorporation Act Amendment bill; and the Delta Railway bill.

ASSIZE COURT.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Assize Court Act Amendment bill. He explained that the bill provided that no assize court should be held at Yale. This was done on account of the difficulty in obtaining jurors. It was also proposed to make the time for the sitting of courts of assizes at Victoria a fortnight later than formerly, namely, on the third Monday in May and the fourth Monday in November. Bill passed through committee, was read a third time and passed.

At 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

### EVENING SESSION.

THIRD READING.

The Land Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill to amend the Mineral Act, 1884, was slightly amended in committee and read a third time.

The Estates of Imbeciles and Drunkards' Bill, and the Land Registry Ordinance Bill, also passed their third readings.

WAGON TIRES.

A motion to go into committee to consider a bill regulating the width of wagon tires was lost.

CROWN CASES.

The order for the second reading of the Crown Cases Reserved Bill was discharged.

FIREMEN'S FUNDS.

The bill to distribute the funds of the late Victoria fire department was amended by adding a provision extending to widows of deceased firemen a right to participate in the distribution, and was then read a third time and passed.

MUNICIPALITIES' ACT.

The Municipalities' Acts Amendment Bill was considered in committee. An amendment was adopted which reduces the number of years which taxes may be overdue before the property can be sold.

Mr. T. Davie moved the following amendment: Notwithstanding anything in any act or ordinance contained, it shall be lawful for any two Justices of the Peace, having jurisdiction within any municipality through which a railway passes, at any time in their discretion, with the consent of a majority of the Managing Directors of such railroad, to grant a license to retail wine, or spirituous, or malt liquors within a radius of 500 yards from any railroad station.

Hon. Mr. Robson and Mr. Beaven opposed, and Mr. Dunsmuir supported the amendment.

Mr. Grant thought licenses should be issued by the proper licensing authority.

Mr. Ladner did not want it to apply to the mainland.

Mr. Beaven pointed out that the principle was entirely wrong.

Mr. Orr suggested that the amendment apply only to places outside of municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Robson said it was a high-handed measure, and was forced upon the House because the municipalities of Cowichan had refused licenses to houses.

Mr. Croft knew that the people of Cowichan were in favor of more hotels.

Hon. Mr. Robson had seen a whiskey mill in a box car on the island railway.

The amendment was carried and the bill passed its third reading.

THE SWINE BILL.

On the adoption of the report on the amendments, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

GAME PROTECTION.

On the adoption of the report on the bill for the better protection of certain animals and birds, Mr. Beaven moved that the hen pheasants be exempted from the operation of the act. Lost.

Mr. Prior moved to strike out the words "on Sundays and Christmas days," thus removing the prohibition against hunting on those days. In doing so, he said, he was perhaps making himself liable to be looked upon as an irreligious and abandoned man, but it mattered not to him what opinion was held of him, if his conscience told him he was right. He objected to the House enacting a law to compel men to spend Sunday in a way they did not feel disposed. As to himself, he never went out hunting on Sundays, but the House should consider the large class of men who could not get out on any other day. What was rest for one man was not rest for another; a man who is cooped up all week finds rest on Sunday by going out into the woods and taking a shot at anything he may see. Every man had a perfect right, if he thought proper, to go out and shoot on Sunday.

Hon. Mr. Robson said it would be a sad thing if this House should practically declare that there was no Sabbath. The House could not legislate to prevent people enjoying themselves on Sabbath, but it could legislate to prevent them doing so in a manner offensive to the Christian sentiment of the community. No citizen has a right to destroy the sanctity and peace of the Sabbath.

Col. Baker said one of the best men who ever lived, Charles Kingsley, asked the young men to turn out and play cricket on Sunday afternoons. If a man attends church in the forenoon and took harmless recreation in the afternoon, he did not think he would go far astray.

Hon. Mr. Beaven thought the words were superfluous in the bill. The municipalities have the power to pass by-laws to regulate Sabbath observance. He believed in the proper observance of the Sabbath, but the position of those who work from morning till night all week long must be considered. Before this law was passed employers should give their employees a holiday to enable them to take necessary recreation. He had been a sportsman, and had always taken a season hunting, but had never hunted on the Sabbath day; nevertheless, as there was another law on the subject he was in favor of striking out the words.

Mr. Ladner said that a House that was opened with prayer should not strike out the words and sanction Sunday shooting.

Mr. T. Davie agreed with the motion to strike out the words, and would go a step father and amend the Sabbath observance law by striking out the clause that imposes a penalty for shooting on Sunday. But in doing so, to meet the views of the Provincial Secretary, he would introduce a clause making it unlawful to discharge a gun within two miles of a church. This will preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath. He did not believe with the Provincial Secretary, that Sunday should not be used as a day of recreation; by taking recreation on that day we were obeying the laws of God and the laws of man.

Mr. Anderson was of opinion that it was no more harm to hunt on Sunday than to play cards or frequent a saloon.

Messrs. Grant and Higgins were in favor of striking out the words, because there was another statute regulating the matter.

On a vote being taken, the words were struck out—18 for to 3 against. Messrs. Ladner, Bole and Robson voted in the negative.

The bill was reported and read a third time and passed.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Mr. T. Davie moved to amend the present Sunday observance law, so far as it prohibits the hunting and killing of game on Sundays, but providing that no fire-arm be discharged within two miles of any house or place of worship on Sunday. Negatived on the following division:

Ayes—T. Davie, Prior and Stenhouse.

Noes—Robson, John, Beaven, Bole Higgins, Baker, Grant, Turner, Dunsmuir, Croft, Allen, McLeese, Mason, Martin, Anderson.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.

Mr. Allen presented the report of the committee appointed to inspect the Royal Hospital, which was received and ordered to be printed.

AN ADJOURNMENT ASKED.

Hon. Mr. Beaven asked the leader of the government to consent to an adjournment. The House had sat continuously since 1 o'clock, and it was not reasonable to prolong the sitting, especially as there would be a session to-morrow.

After a long and acrimonious debate, during which Mr. Dunsmuir refused to adjourn and the premier said it was not in his power to control the House, Mr. Beaven's motion was negatived by 10 to 9.

MEDICAL BILL.

Mr. Bole's bill was considered in committee. A proposition to exclude magnetic or spiritualistic doctors was lost and the bill was read a third time.

WANTS A COMMISSION.

Mr. Orr asked the Attorney-General: Has the corporation of the City of Vancouver asked for a commission to be appointed to enquire into the cause of the alleged Chinese riots, or outrages, said to have recently taken place in that city; and, if so, is it the intention of the government to appoint such commission?

Hon. Mr. Davie—Yes, and the application will shortly receive the consideration of the executive.

ADMIRALTY RESERVE.

Mr. Orr asked the premier: Does the portion of the reserve of English Bay claimed by the Admiralty cover the portion of said lands owned by Angus Fraser? If so, has the government made any provision to purchase the title of the said Angus Fraser to the land owned by him?

Hon. Mr. Davie—Yes. So far the government have been unable to make any satisfactory arrangement with Mr. Fraser.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Mr. Higgins asked the leader of the government: Is it the intention of the government to equip a party for the survey of a line for the proposed Northern Railway on Vancouver Island, during the coming summer?

Hon. Mr. Davie—It is the intention to survey the line as far as Comox this year.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Mr. Davie's bill, respecting a court of appeal from magistrates' decisions, was read a third time.

LIFE SAVING STATION.

Mr. Turner moved the following resolution: Whereas, through the development of the coal, lumber, and other industries, the number of ships and steamers seeking our ports is greatly increased; and, whereas the trans-Pacific commerce consequent upon the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway will bring about a still further increase; and, whereas, all shipping approaching the Province is exposed to the dangers of severe storms on our western coast; and, whereas, numerous wrecks have already occurred on the west coast of Vancouver Island, involving loss of life and property; and, whereas, quite recently the barque Belvidere was driven ashore on said coast, the timely but accidental arrival of a tug from Victoria; and still more recently the bark R. J. Foster became a total wreck; and although her crew, fortunately, succeeded in reaching the shore, they would certainly have perished on land had they not, providentially, found a mission station where they received the hospitality of Rev. Father Nicolaye; and, whereas, owing to the direction of the Japanese current and the trade winds the shipping between Asia and North America is brought directly to the west coast of Vancouver Island; and, whereas, the said coast affords little or no natural protection, and is entirely destitute of any life-saving appliances, resolved, that a respectful address be presented to His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to represent to the Dominion Government the great and urgent importance of having a life-saving station established on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. Stenhouse moved the following resolution: "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor praying that he will press on the attention of the Dominion Government the necessity for a mail service to Hornby Island." In submitting the resolution he urged that the situation and circumstances of the Island of Hornby were such as appeared to constitute a very strong claim on the consideration of the House. The island possessed a natural harbor within less than ten minutes' sail of the weekly course of the Comox mail steamer, affording the very best of shelter in every condition of wind and weather. It would be the easiest thing in the world for the steamer to sail into that harbor, deposit a mail bag and immediately return to her ordinary course. Yet the islanders were still obliged to make a tedious and often perilous journey by sea and land before they could receive their letters. These hardy pioneers, living there in such absolute seclusion, were sufficient evidence of the superior amenity of the island as a place of settlement and of pastoral industry, and were an earnest of the further immigration that would be attracted to its shores when these were brought within the lines of ordinary communication. He did not think it was necessary to say more in support of the resolution he had submitted to the House.

Mr. Dunsmuir seconded the motion, which was carried.

PEACE RIVER LANDS.

Mr. Semlin moved the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable in the interest of British Columbia to exchange land in the Peace River country, near the eastern boundary of the province, for the claim of the Dominion Government on the Railway reserve, extending from Burrard Inlet to the Rocky Mountains. Seconded by Mr. Martin.

Mr. T. Davie moved to insert after the words "province," "for such lands as the province may claim under the Settlement and terms of Union acts between Burrard Inlet and the eastern boundary of the province, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

Col. Baker moved the following resolution: That whereas the Columbia river, in the Kootenay district, would be navigable with steamboats for a distance of 300 miles between the 49th parallel and the head of the Big Bend, above Revelstoke, were it not for rock obstruction at Death Rapids, at Steamboat Riffle, and Seven mile Riffle; and whereas, by an accurate survey of the said obstructions, it has been ascertained that they can be successfully removed by an expenditure of $50,000; and whereas the whole length of the river aforementioned is flanked by a rich mineral and timber district; therefore be it resolved, that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of granting the expenditure requisite for opening up the navigation of the said river.

Seconded by Mr. Prior and carried.

INTERPLEADERS.

Mr. T. Davie moved that His Honor Lieut. Governor be requested to make a rule of court creating the right of appeal in interpleader cases. Carried.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Mr. McLeese moved, that a respectful address be presented to the Lieut.-Governor, requesting him to recommend the Dominion Government to establish a Mining Bureau and School of Mines in British Columbia at as early a date as possible. Carried.

LIGHTHOUSES.

Mr. Grant moved, whereas many valuable ships are navigated on the inland waters of this province, more particularly the waters lying between the north end of the Gulf of Georgia and the west end of the Juan de Fuca Straits; and whereas the establishment of lighthouses at advantageous points, and the proper marking of the positions of dangerous rocks in the said waters, would, to a great extent, guarantee the safety of our commercial marine; therefore, be it resolved, that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to represent to the Dominion Government the absolute necessity of having such steps taken to establish lighthouses and mark dangerous rocks as will reasonably ensure the safe navigation, at all times, of the said waters.

Seconded by Mr. Stenhouse and carried.

WATER COURSES.

Mr. Grant asked leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to repeal the 'British Columbia Line Fences and Water Courses Act, 1876,' and amendments Acts." Refused.

OKANAGAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Martin moved that an address be forwarded to the Dominion government, praying for a liberal subsidy to the Okanagan and Shuswap Railway. Carried.

RAILWAY FERRY.

Mr. Turner moved that an address be presented to the Dominion government, praying for the establishment of a steam ferry between Vancouver and Vancouver Island. Carried.

VICTORIA ELECTION.

The second majority report of the committee on the Victoria election, was submitted and adopted.

House adjourned at 2:15 a. m.

### Warlike Rumors.

Great Britain has made a demand on Hayti for $1,000,000 as settlement in full of old demands. Failing immediate payment she wants Tortugas Island.

News has been received at Santiago, Cuba, that three British men-of-war are in Puerto Callao. The British Minister has left the capital and is on board one of the war ships, diplomatic relations between the British and Venezuelan governments having been suspended. The royal mail steamer has been dispatched to one of the British islands for troops. The Venezuela government expects war.

### Alberta's Wool Crop.

The sheep-raising industry in Alberta is becoming a very important one. It is estimated that already there are no less than 30,000 head of sheep in the district, whose wool crop will reach 170,000 lb. The quality of the wool will rank as equal to Montana's medium, and at an

## OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

### Gladstone and Churchill — A Heavy Claim Made—The Gossips.

### Royal Hospitality at Windsor—In Disfavor—A General Election—Emigration.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS CAPE.

NOTTINGHAM, March 18th.—Last week the Rt. Hon W. E. Gladstone dining in Whitehall Gardens, close by the Houses of Parliament, had his victoria waiting and drove home through the biting east wind all the way to Willesden. This would seem on the part of an ordinary man a tempting of Providence. But Mr. Gladstone carries with him a charm which he holds to be effectual against the most wintry weather. This is a short cape which goes a little way below his shoulders, and buttons close round the neck. Wearing this he believes he could, if he were not otherwise engaged, go and find the North Pole. The effect is a little odd. The garment does not appear to have any relations with other portions of his dress. It seems a relic on an otherwise worn-out cloak, picked up in Petticoat-lane. Mr. Gladstone does not care for appearances, and thoroughly believes in his tippet, which is, it is said, the sole remaining relic of the cloak he wrapped around him on leaving the House of Commons after making his first speech as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

WHAT WILL CHURCHILL DO?

The question of the House is, what will Lord Randolph Churchill do when he comes back to Westminster? He will find things on the Conservative benches very different to what they were when he went away. When he left England all was chaos in his party; when he returns he will find all is order and calm; and he will have to make up his mind to face the unpleasant truth that he "never has been missed" and that on the whole, the Conservatives have been able to do very well without him, perhaps better than with him. The noble Lord is expected back in this country soon and he will discover that Mr. W. H. Smith, the leader whom he was wont to flount and jeer, is too firmly seated in the saddle of leadership of the House of Commons to be disturbed.

A CLAIM AGAINST ENGLAND FOR £12,000,000.

As recently announced, M. Eugene Blandin, the Republican deputy for the department of Marne, and a great champagne grower, has raked up a debt of over £12,000,000 against England, which has been accumulating for the last sixty years. The above amount is, according to M. Blandin, strictly in accordance with British State documents. The French figures show a total four times greater than the English. It appears that when in 1814 an indemnity to British subjects suffering from the first revolution was signed a clause was inserted to the effect that any excess was to be paid back to France with the interest accruing. The payment of the money took place in 1818, and the question of the balance was raised in 1826. M. Blandin has now laid the matter before the Chamber.

A WONDERFUL WATCH.

There is a wonderful watch on view at a shop near Charing Cross. A more elaborate and costly timepiece has not been produced for many a long day. It has been made to the order of the owner of Riversdale, the winner of the Manchester Cup last year, and is intended to commemorate that triumph. On one of the inner cases of the watch is a representation in enamel of the horse in question. The watch plays many parts—gives the time of day by seconds and section of seconds, and it is presumably intended to go on for ever without correction. Its great cost, however, is due more to its outward adornment than to its internal machinery, intricate and complete though it may be. The net cost is, I understand, £2,400, but this is not surprising, when one discovers that the outer case is studded with huge diamonds.

A BEER "BOOM" STORY.

A number of excellent stories have been told regarding the share boom of the Guinness & Allsop companies, says a London correspondent. Here is a new one: The members of a certain firm, including partners, book-keepers, clerks, and even the office boy, applied for shares in one of the above companies. The applications were dated from the private addresses of the various men. These severally described themselves "gentlemen," "merchants," and so on, but the office boy was at a loss to say what he was. At last, remembering that when the clerks worked late he had to go out and get supplies of tea and bread and butter for them, he described himself as a "refreshment conductor." Out of the bevy of partners and clerks, the office boy was the only one who got shares allotted to him.

FATHER AND SON AT THE BAR.

A good story was told the other night about Dr. Wallace, the Liberal member for Edinburgh East. The hon. member, who was formerly a minister in Edinburgh and editor of the *Scotsman*, is now a barrister. His son has been at the bar for many years, and both father and son were engaged in a case together and on the same side a day or two ago. The son was, by virtue of his seniority at the bay, the leader, and when a question arose during the case as to one of the affidavits, Mr. Wallace *fils* said, 'Oh, my learned *junior* will see to that," a remark which caused a burst of good-humored laughter, the remark, of course, being, though exceedingly funny, technically correct.

LADY R. CHURCHILL'S MOTHER.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," says the proverb; and no one should endorse that ancient saw more heartily than Mrs. Jerome, better known to fame as Lady Randolph Churchill's mother. After suffering from paralysis for some years, and being quite bed-ridden, the poor old lady was so terrified by the first shock of the earthquake at Cannes that she sprang out of bed, fled down stairs, and has been able to walk ever since! This is a case which should find its way into manuals of philosophy and books explaining miracles.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE QUEEN.

The visit of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone to the Queen last week, when they were invited to dine and sleep at Windsor Castle, was a notable event, as it is the first time that Mr. Gladstone has ever been invited in this way, except when he has been in office. It is said that Lord Salisbury is very strongly averse to having the Opposition leaders boycotted by the Court, as was the foolish custom during the reign of Lord Beaconsfield. The politician who is now most out of favor with the Queen is Sir William Harcourt.

PREPARING FOR A GENERAL ELECTION.

Owing to the growing impression that a general election may possibly take place this year, considerable activity prevails in political circles in London. The past managers, both Conservative and Liberal, are at present engaged in the work of completing their lists of candidates.

LORD HARTINGTON AND THE UPPER HOUSE.

The state of the Duke of Devonshire's many others than the members of his family. An early removal of Lord Hartington to the Upper House might prove fatal to the present government. It would certainly add one more to their many misfortunes.

LONDON STREET LADS FOR CANADA.

Dr. Barnard is sending out to Canada this week a contingent of 200 lads, picked off the streets in East London, to whom he has given a special training as emigrants.

J. H.

## MAINLAND NEWS.

### A Call to Rev. Mr. Thompson—Presentation—Murder, Etc.

[From the Columbian.]

A meeting of the Presbytery of Columbia was held in St. Andrew's Church, this city. Rev. Mr. Scouler reported that he had, as appointed, moderated in a call to a minister in the Presbyterian Church, Vancouver; that the Rev. Mr. Thompson was unanimously, and heartily chosen; and that $1,500 per annum was guaranteed as a salary, with a promise that steps would be taken immediately to build a manse. The call was sustained and placed in Mr. Thompson's hands and accepted by him. The induction services were appointed to be held in the church in Vancouver on Wednesday, April 20th, at 7:30 p. m., the Rev. R. Jamieson, moderator, to preside and induct, Rev. T. Scouler to preach, Rev. D. Fraser to address the minister, and Rev. A. Tait to address the congregation.

Miss Davidson, who for nearly three years past has been lady principal of the public school in this city, has retired, and is succeeded by Miss Rogers, of New Brunswick. On Thursday evening the children of the school presented Miss Davidson with a pair of silver bracelets, a small brooch, and a very pretty book, accompanied by a short address, worded in youngsters language, telling her how sorry they were that she was about to leave them.

Our readers will remember some time since an item appeared to the effect that a white woman from Victoria had been abducted by two Chinamen from Nanaimo, and it was supposed that they had afterwards murdered her for jewelry and money. Capt. Rogers, of the Dunsmuir, informs us that one of the Chinamen confessed to having done away with her and offered to show the spot where she was buried. Capt. Jaggers, of the steamer Saturna, and the police authorities proceeded to Parker Island according to the direction of the Chinaman. On landing the Chinamen immediately led them to a cove on the shore. Here were found the clasp of her pocket book, which was instantly recognized by one of the party, some jewelry and other evidences. The Chinaman went on to inform them that he had been hired to kill her for her money, about $1,200, and that he had decoyed her there, and having murdered her, threw her body into the water.

A new 40-horse power engine has been ordered from J. Doty & Co.'s engine works, Toronto; also a quantity of shafting. When this arrives the woolen mills will have everything necessary to begin work with.

W. Vianen, on Friday shipped two cases of fresh salmon, packed in ice to Chicago. To-day he is packing a consignment for J. E. Crews, Fargo, Dakota.

The plans of J. Teague, Victoria, for the Masonic building have been finally accepted, and Mr. Teague has been ordered to prepare the specifications. When the specifications are returned construction will be gone on with providing brick can be obtained.

### A Royal Scandal.

LONDON, March 28.—The story is afloat of a separation between Lord Randolph Churchill and his wife, and that Lord Randolph resigned from the cabinet because of this domestic difference. He went off to the continent on having discovered that Prince Edward of Wales, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, was infatuated with Lady Churchill, and that his intentions had given rise to much talk. The young Prince, was ordered off to Malta. His malady is regarded as a severe case of "calf love." Lady Randolph Churchill is blamed by no one beyond the point that she should, perhaps, have snubbed the young man before he had made an exhibition of his sentiments. Every one blames Lord Randolph for his absurd jealousy and charges his foolish departure to the continent to his excessive vanity and irritability.

### Seriously Alarmed.

LONDON, April 4.—A Lahore paper announces that the Ameer of Afghanistan is seriously alarmed over the discovery that a number of native tribes are combining against him, and has appealed to the Indian authorities for help and advice. The Afghans declare that the country has been secretly sold to the British, and that the railway to Candahar has been sanctioned by the Ameer to facilitate the arrangement. The fanatical element of the people is rampant against the Ameer, who has removed his treasury to Fyzabad, whither he will retire himself if he is defeated by his dissatisfied subjects. Other accounts say Ghilsea tribes are restless under the Ameer's tyranny, and have asked Indian authorities to depose him. The *Pioneer* says Lord Dufferin, British viceroy, received disquieting news from Afghanistan while at Allahabad recently.

### Gabriel Dumont.

ST. PAUL, April 2.—Gabriel Dumont Louis Riel's lieutenant in the recent Canadian rebellion, is now in St. Paul, having arrived from New York. When the combination left for England Dumont declined to go, as he did not wish to run the risk of arrest on British soil. He said Big Bear's son had written him from Sun River, Montana, asking his advice regarding an invasion of Canadian territory. The ponies and everything were at their disposal. He is well known in the Sun River and Fort Shaw country.

### From China and Japan.

Advices by the City of Pekin which arrived in San Francisco on Monday afternoon are to the effect that the King of Corea has memorialized the Chinese Government to relieve him of the Kingly office and substitute a Governor-Generalship for the Kingdom. It is understood His Majesty has been moved to this measure by the inability to control the discordant political elements that surround him.

Smallpox has been discovered on board the City of Peking, which arrived at San Francisco on the 4th inst. Dr. McAllister, the health officer, ordered the yellow flag to be hoisted and the vessel placed under the strictest quarantine. She lays outside the Heads. The infected Chinese will be placed in the pest house and the white passengers in the cabin will also be kept in quarantine until it is certain they have not been infected. The mails, after a thorough fumigation, were landed and before distribution will receive another fumigation in the post office.

Advices received from Honolulu report that indications of another outbreak at Mauna Loa were seen before she left sixteen days ago.

### Will Not Leave Us.

Mr. William Denny, the enterprising proprietor of the Victoria House, Government street, who is retiring from business, does not intend to leave the province. He has purchased six acres of land on the Gorge road whereon he in-

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**The Weekly Times.**

Victoria, Friday, April 8, 1887

### Going Abroad for Fishermen.

Says the *Colonies and India* of the 11th March: There does not appear to be any reason why the government of British Columbia should send to Norway for skilled fishermen. The maritime provinces of Canada could surely have supplied any number of willing and skilled hands, while Newfoundland would no doubt have been glad to have sent some representatives of its staple industry to the opposite side of the Dominion. Even if it had been necessary to send to Europe at all, the risks of the hardy fishermen of England and Scotland would have afforded a sufficient supply of volunteers to carry to the Pacific the results of their experience in the North Sea. We would suggest to Mr. John Dyke, the representative of the Canadian Government in Liverpool, who has charge of the mission in search of skilled fishermen and improving appliances, that he would be doing better service by making known his wants among English fishermen than by going to Norway for the purpose. This introduction of Norwegian fishermen will mean the importation of Norwegian nets and apparatus, whereas English fishermen and English manufacturers alike would be glad of the opportunity of finding a new field for their labor and a fresh market for their produce.

### Taking Precautions.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* of the 28th ult., says: The precautions which the Canadian Pacific have taken to ensure the safety of their travelers through the mountains are extraordinary. On all steep grades they have switch-backs running up the mountain side; and the company have built houses at the junction of the switch-backs and here a man is stationed night and day. Were a train to break loose from the engine nine times out of ten it would be safely caught on one of these switch-backs before it ran a hundred yards. In addition to the regular section men the company has a system of patrolmen extending through the most dangerous parts of the mountain. Thus at all times night and day there is a little army of sharp-eyed watchers guarding the track. When the road becomes blocked by a falling tree or boulder, the patrolman runs up the line and places a torpedo on the rails; he then notifies the next patrolman, and the train is informed of the mishap a mile or so before it reaches the scene. At night these men have lanterns for signalling these trains. As may be expected, there are a very large number of men employed in this manner; but the management of the road are determined that the line through the mountains will be well guarded.

### The C. P. R. Mail Service.

Mr. W. C. Van Horne interwied the Hon. Mr. McLelan, Postmaster-General, at Ottawa last week with reference to the trans-continental mail service over the C. P. R. He reported that the trains were now running regularly between Calgary and the Pacific Coast. Mr. VanHorne said that the past winter was an exceptionally severe one, the snow slides sweeping before them trees of at least thirty years' growth. The snow-sheds stand the test well, but several of them will have to be lengthened.

It is understood that at this interview the various matters in connection with the contract for the carriage of ocean mails between Canada and England were discussed. The Canadian Pacific is displaying considerable interest in the contract, and will in all likelihood be one of the tenderers.

### Satisfied Passengers.

The delayed passengers at Winnipeg during the late blockade, were so handsomely treated by the C. P. R. officials, that on their way thither to this coast a testimonial was drawn up and signed by the passengers and forwarded to Mr. Van Horne from Donald, B. C., to Montreal. The document was signed by over a hundred of the passengers on the train, amongst whom were a large number for this city from many parts of England, Scotland, Ireland and the continent of Europe, eastern Canada and the United States, making this the third testimonial the company has received from the different parties of delayed passengers east and west bound along the line. Many of these state that the treatment extended them was little short of being princely.

### A Victory for Gladstone.

The Gladstonians have won another magnificent victory at a bye election, which coming so soon after the triumph in Burnley, is discouraging to the Tories and Liberal-Unionists. Mr. T. Watson, the Liberal member for the Ikeston division of Derbyshire died the other day, and the election of his successor has now taken place. Sir Walter Foster, the eminent Birmingham doctor was the Gladstonian candidate, and his defeat was urged by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Sir Walter however, has been elected by 1,332 majority as against about 800 at the last election a few months since. The poll stood:—Foster (Gladstonian) 5,512; Leeks, (Unionist) 4,180. The result will tend to encourage the Unionist Liberals who desire conciliation with the the Gladstonians.

### Cowichan.

The vacancy in the representation of Cowichan in the local house, created by the death of Mr. Smithe, will necessitate an election. The usual practice is to hold an election at as early a date as may be convenient, the season of the year and position of the constituency being taken into account. Several names have already been canvassed, the favorite apparently being Mr. Booth, who was the victim of a technical objection to his nomination paper at the last election. Several gentlemen of this city have also been mentioned in this connection, but a resident candidate will undoubtedly be preferred by the electors.

### Improvement to Navigation.

The "considerable improvements to navigation" in B. C. waters, to be effected during the coming season, is a new light house on Stern Island and a number of buoys to mark the course for vessels from the east. Mr. Foster is reported to have elaborated a scheme for permanent improvements, among other things the establishment of a signal station on Vancouver Island, at the entrance of Fuca Straits. The proposed station will be connected with Victoria by telegraph. It will serve the same end as Sandy Hook does to the American people. All outgoing and incoming vessels will be reported by it.

### An Annuity.

We have been informed by a member of the Legislature that an annuity will be granted—provided of course that a majority of the House is agreeable—to Mrs. Smithe. Possibly the intimation has been made with the view of feeling the popular pulse. We have no reason to know what the financial position of the widow and family is, but it is said there was a life insurance in the North American for $10,000.

### As a Mail Route.

Chief Inspector Dewe, of the Post office department, says the Imperial authorities are now considering the advisability of utilizing the Canadian Pacific railway as a link in a direct postal route to the east.

# NORTHERN VANCOUVER

## The Island Faithfully Described by an Old Pioneer.

## Its Agricultural Lands Defined, and Timber Described.

As I am constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry relative to the nature and extent of the agricultural land on Vancouver Island and the adjoining islands north and east, I have concluded to write a descriptive report of my explorations. The information I will give is the result of many trips, extending over the last three or four years. The inquiries principally relate to

AGRICULTURAL LAND

and to timber and grazing land. On the west coast of Vancouver Island little arable land is found; the principal settlement is at the head of Barclay Sound, or Alberni. Barclay Sound opens into the Pacific Ocean, and is about thirty-five miles long. The water is very deep, and once in the harbor the shelter is perfect and safe for large and small vessels. At Alberni about two hundred pre-emption claims have been located, and there is room for many more. The land in

THE ALBERNI VALLEY

is chiefly alder bottom and swamp meadow. The soil is a sandy loam, black and rich in various places. There is considerable bottom and swamp land that could be drained and reclaimed, and there are places through the valley that could be easily cleared and utilized. The land in the upper part of the valley, in many places is heavily timbered, with a mixture of spruce, hemlock, red cedar and Douglas fir, and contains in the aggregate great quantities of valuable timber. All of this timber could be obtained for milling purposes. A good road runs from

ALBERNI TO NANAIMO

and passes by some excellent land, such as alder bottom and swamp land, and if once drained and the timber cleared off it would prove to be all that could be desired, for it is rich and fertile. The extent of cultivable land varies in size from 40 acres upwards to six and seven hundred acres in patches further north of Barclay Sound. The agricultural lands embraced in these inlets aggregate but a few hundred acres, principally lying in small tracts at the head of bays and coves, mouths of streams, and on small benches at the base of the mountains. Most of the richest spots of cleared arable land contained not more than 50 acres. There are several hundred acres lightly timbered with spruce and alder bottom lands, bordering the bays, inlets and streams, which might be cleared and brought under profitable cultivation for dairying and root crops. The most available and desirable areas of this character are situated at

CLAYOQUOT BAY,

and thence along the coast to Hesquiot bay and northwards to Nootka Sound. There I found the country more rugged and mountainous. The general features of this part of the coast are steep and often precipitous mountains, ranging in elevation from 700 to 5000 feet above the sea. The western slope of this portion of the Island is rugged and rocky, but there are small patches of land at the heads of bays and inlets, containing from 20 to 30 acres of arable land. There is some valuable timber at the head of the inlets on Nootka Sound, such as Douglas fir and red cedar. The country here is hilly and mountainous, and densely covered with forests of spruce, hemlock and red cedar, extending from Nootka Sound to

QUATSINO SOUND.

On this part of the west coast there is little arable land to be found. The most available tracts are at the head of the numerous bays and coves, but they are of small extent, containing about twenty acres and upwards to 100. On one occasion, after entering Quatsino Sound, I worked my way to the summit of one of the high mountains, after having traversed the shores. The scenery was simply grand. The base of the steep mountains reach down to the sea in many places, and frequently the shore is a deep bluff or precipice of from 30 to 1200 feet, with generally very limited borders of level country. There are occasional short stretches of fine sandy beaches, especially on the bays. The streams flowing from the mountains are numerous, and generally rapid and clear,

EXCELLENT TROUT

are found in most of them, and a small and very fine salmon is caught in considerable numbers in several of the largest streams. Good fir timber was also found in this part of the inlet, but lying in small patches at the heads of bays and inlets and at the mouth of streams and on small benches at the base of the mountains. At the head of Rupert Arm there are about thirty acres of good tide lands, which could easily be reclaimed by dyking. A large stream passes through this land, which I once followed to its sources. It rises in swamps. Proceeding northeast from the west coast, the features of this remote part of Vancouver Island are found to be low rolling hills which in some places rise into small mountains. They are all, however, covered with a

RICH GROWTH OF TIMBER,

such as white pine, Douglas fir, red cedar spruce and hemlock. The valleys as well as the hills are covered with a considerable mixture of timber. Three or four miles inland the country was found much better; the hills were low, and tracts of arable land, containing from 40 to 800 acres were met with. Thence across to the east coast, back to Fort Rupert, and to St. Joseph Bay, and also back of Cape Scott, and on to Nahwitti harbor the nature of the country is much the same. At the head of

SHUSHADA AND HARDY

bays, there are 50 or 60 acres of tide land, which produces an abundant growth of tall, coarse bunch grass, and affords considerable grazing. In following up the rivers and creeks, I found swamps and marshes and there was considerable open meadow land a short distance from Fort Rupert and extending northwards to the head of the Island. There are considerable tracts of open grass meadow lands, varying from 100 to 600 acres, between the low hills, and there are several hundred acres of swamp land, which could probably be drained and utilized for grazing purposes. Considerable

DEAD CEDAR

is found on the banks of the streams and borders of marshes and swamps. This land is in most parts a brownish-black soil, two feet or four feet in depth, apparently containing a large proportion of vegetable matter. Rich loam occurs in many places, particularly in the locality of Fort Rupert. This part of the island gradually slopes to the east coast and affords good drainage. Coal has been hitherto discovered in the vicinity of Fort Rupert and also at Quatsino Sound. Nearly all the

CHOICE VARIETIES OF FISH

abound in these waters, and the whole of the seas, gulfs, inlets, bays, rivers and lakes swarms with every variety of the finny tribe. There are salmon of several kinds and herrings, and immense quantities of cod, including the common and black, flounder, smelt, candle fish or oolachan, and sturgeon sometimes exceeding over 400 lbs. in weight, are found at the entrance of rivers. Halibut are caught in unlimited quantities. Small salmon of excellent quality frequent nearly all the larger streams. Immense schools of dog fish feed on the shoals off the north and eastern shores of the island, and among the adjoining islands. Clams, crabs and mussels are plentiful. Game is numerous, especially geese, duck and grouse, and

SWANS ARE FOUND

in the lakes, while along the east coast black bears are frequently seen. Fresh elk tracks were met with in some of the meadows north of Fort Rupert. Fur seals are plentiful at certain times of the year, between March and May; and sea otter are frequently caught on the west coast, and land otter are often seen and caught in lakes along the coast and on the smaller Islands. The otter is also often found. There is a scarcity of deer in this section of Vancouver Island. Formerly they have been hunted and killed off in hundreds by Indians for their skins, which will account for their absence; but I have met with a few fresh tracks in the bottoms and meadows.

THE NORTHERN END

of the Island forms a narrow neck of land, about 200 yards across with a sandy beach on both sides of this neck. These bays are much exposed to the northwest winds and shoals extend out for some distance to Cape Scott, upon which many rocky reefs are visible at low tide, and heavy breakers are continually rolling in. Generally speaking the north end of the Island is densely covered with hemlock and spruce; and the soil is sandy. There are about 30 acres of sandy land which is cut up with ridges or small hills. This produces an abundant growth of coarse black bunch grass. There are strips of narrow grazing land from 4 to 6 rods in width, narrowing as followed northwards, and from there on the grass land is in small patches, finally ending in a

ROCK BOUND COAST.

This rocky coast extends to the extreme northern end of the peninsula, called Cape Scott. Having thus briefly outlined the most prominent physical features of the Northern section, I will reserve for another article a description of the district immediately south of the section I have here dealt with.

SECOND LETTER.

On the east coast, south of Fort Rupert, the soil is exceedingly fertile, and the climate enjoyable and favorable to agriculture—a margin of comparatively low land varying from 4 to 8 miles in breadth and stretching from or near Fort Rupert to Nimkish river, a distance of probably 15 or 16 miles. The principal feature of the country is rolling hills, which are clothed with a mixture of spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and cottonwood trees, and maple, alder and crab apple, salmon berry and salal and huckelberry bushes, the latter bearing considerable fruit. There are very fine specimens of spruce and red cedar through this locality, and it is found in bodies of sufficient extent to warrant its manufacture into lumber. Some of the trees are from five to

TEN FEET IN DIAMETER

and of great height. The cedar was found chiefly on the banks of streams and on the borders of marshes and swamps. Some of these marshes, or meadows, are quite extensive, and are found in tracts containing 40 acres, but over five hundred acres are found in various places. In some of the meadows I found cranberries plentiful and of excellent quantity. These meadows produce an abundant growth of tall grass. I found several gigantic trees, and quite a number of these monsters had fallen to the ground by the tempests or probably on account of their tremendous weight by overgrowth. Considerable earth was turned up by the roots, leaving a big hole in the ground, thereby showing the depth and

NATURE OF THE SOIL.

Some parts of the soil is from one to four feet in depth, and generally a dark sandy loam. The soil is quite black in the low bottom land, and is apparently a dark brown in the marshes or meadows. On the ridges it is more or less gravelly, and is generally a light loam on the higher lands. The face of the country has a gradual slope to the coast and affords good drainage. I invariably found trails branching off here and there to marshes and swamps. These trails were evidently made by bear or deer. Black bear were occasionally breaking through the brush, and deer were frequently observed bounding away out of sight through the bushes and tall grass. Pigeons, grouse and partridges are quite numerous through the bottom lands. Some portions of this country are almost impassable for traveling. With a load on my back and gun in my hand, I worked my way through with slow progress, at the rate of

A MILE AN HOUR

with difficulty, through obstructions of fallen trees. The surface of the timber land in places was generally covered from five to twelve feet in depth with fallen timber, in all stages of decay, moss-grown, and half concealed by a thick growth of crab apple trees, salmon-berry bushes and salal brush. Such places are usually found along the borders of marshes or swamps. This piece of country extends southwards from Fort Rupert, a distance of over 16 miles. The winters are short, and the climate mild and agreeable.

THE NIMKISH RIVER

is a fine stream of water, about seven or eight miles in length to the lake, following the river course, and from 50 to 150 yards in width. The river is passable and without obstructions, and navigable for small boats and canoes. The entrance is shoal in places for some distance out, but there are several channels leading from the main river. The waters of the Nimkish abound with several varieties of salmon and trout of excellent quality, which are caught in unlimited quantities by fishermen, and taken away in canoes and in boat loads to Alert Bay canneries and are prepared for market. Large quantities of salmon are also salted and backed in barrels, ready for shipment in the fall of the year. This place affords employment to quite a number of hands, and presents

A BUSY SCENE

through the summer. Wild geese, ducks, brant, snipe and plover were seen in the Nimkish. Near the mouth there is a tract of open land, containing about 60 acres, which produces good grass and affords considerable pasturages. There are small patches adjoining, previously cultivated by Indians for growing potatoes and vegetables. The soil in these grass patches is deep, and in most parts extremely rich. The width of the valley is from one to three miles. The soil through the valley is of a dark sandy loam, and more or less covered with timber of a general mixture, such as spruce, hemlock, cedar, cotton-wood, alder, crab-apple trees, salmonberry bushes and shrubs. Near the mouth of the river some of the open grass land is subject to overflow, but it could be reclaimed by dyking. From here on the soil is apparently of the same nature, a dark sandy loam, through the valley to the lake.

THE NIMKISH LAKE

is about 14 miles in length, and from 3 to 6 miles in width. It is a wild, brilliant scene through the summer. To the east and west of the lake is the high snow-capped mountains, heavily clothed with green forest, reaching down to the lake in some places. Some of these mountains are steep and precipitous; the water of the lake is deep, clear and cold, and sparkling with silver salmon and speckled trout, darting to and fro, and often leaping out of the water. Geese and ducks are found on the lake and a few swans were also seen. Elk exist through this section of the country. There are numerous streams and rivulets emptying into the lake. Small tracts of open grass land, varying from 20 acres upward to 60, are found at the mouths of these streams. There is also good fir timber and spruce, and red cedar, found through the bottom land of this locality. There is

A SMALL RIVER

at the southeastern part of the lake, which I followed for about 10 or 12 miles, traveling in an easterly course, and thence following a stream branching off southwards a distance of about 7 miles to a small lake. These streams are narrow and rapid and shoal in places; and on both sides there are tracts of swamp and bottom land, containing several hundred acres. The open grass land is in small tracts of about 30 or 40 acres. The land is generally thickly covered with timber in or among the hills and mountains, the country gradually sloping northward to Nimkish Lake. After proceeding a distance of about 30 miles to the interior of the Island, in a southerly course and apparently working out to the west coast, the country becomes hilly and mountainous, rugged and rocky, and is also densely covered with a mixture of timber, principally hemlock. Having completed the examination of this section of the country, I will return to the east coast, and proceed

SOUTHWARD TO SALMON RIVER,

a distance of about forty miles from Nimkish River. The general features of this stretch of the coast line and interior of the island is mountains, ranging in elevation from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea, rugged and rocky, and densely covered with forests of hemlock, spruce and red cedar, and with generally very limited borders of level country at the base of the mountains, which reach down to the sea in many places. There are occasional short stretches of sandy beaches, especially in the coves. The streams flowing from the short water-sheds are small but numerous, and generally filled with fallen trees. Their waters are rapid, clear and cold; trout are found in most of them. A very excellent small salmon is caught in considerable numbers in several of the largest streams, which are called

ADAMS AND BEAVER RIVERS.

These small rivers I followed to their sources, a distance of about 8 or 12 miles, and found they rise in swamps, beaver-dams and small lakes or mountain basins. This part of the country is as usual well timbered. The growth on the swamps and beaver dams are mostly dead cedar of all sizes, and alder and spruce. The open grass land is of a small extent. A tract of about 25 or 30 acres is situated on the points or sand pits, near the entrance of the rivers, on which is found a scattering growth of coarse bunch grass. From here on, as already stated, a dense forest of the prevailing woods of the Island covers nearly the whole surface of the country, from near the tops of the mountains down to its rocky shores; and continuing in a south easterly course, the features are generally about the same, until Salmon river is reached.

SALMON RIVER

is properly named, for salmon are plentiful, and trout are often seen and caught in these waters. Ducks and geese are very numerous; a few swans were also seen at the entrance of the river. There is an Indian village on the southeast side, but the village was apparently abandoned as there was no appearence of a single soul at the place. At the mouth, there is a considerable tract of marsh or tide land, in extent over 2000 acres, which produces a heavy growth of wild grass. The soil is over four feet in depth, and is purely decomposed vegetable loam, and extremely rich. It could be

DYKED AND RECLAIMED

and made productive. There is some alder bottom land adjoining the open grass meadows or tide lands, which might be brought under cultivation by clearing off the timber, for the soil is apparently good. This kind of land is found in tracts of from 20 acres upwards to 100 acres in extent. To the northwest and east of these tide flats, the country becomes mountainous and generally precipitous. The river valley is from one to three miles in width and over 30 miles in length, and some parts are heavily timbered with Douglas fir, red cedar and spruce. Some of these trees are from 5 to 12 feet in diameter, and have been previously discovered. A great deal of it has been staked off by private parties or companies. White pine was also found in many places through the valley. The nature of the soil is generally a dark sandy loam, and considerable swamp and low bottom land was also found. Some of these swamps and bottom lands are covered with a comparatively light growth of timber, such as cotton-wood trees, alder and maple, crabapple trees and salmonberry and huckleberry bushes.

THE VALLEY

extends over 30 miles, and near the head there are extensive tracts of open meadow land, varying in extent from 40 acres to over 600 acres in patches, producing nutritious grasses, and affording good grazing. The river is about 35 miles in length, and is narrow and rapid, and branches off in several different courses through the valley. It is navigable for small canoes a distance of about 16 miles; then log obstructions are found. In many places it was totally choked up with timber and log-jams, which caused an overflow in some parts, thus turning the river in places from its natural course. At the extreme head of the valley the country is rolling and hilly, and generally mountainous, leaving in places wide gaps or spaces between the foot hills and mountains, through which numerous streams flow to the valley. They are all, however, well clothed with a green

FOREST OF VALUABLE TIMBER.

Game is apparently scarce up in the high lands. A few black bear were seen, and also elk tracks were found in the meadows and bottom lands. After leaving this section of the country, and proceeding on southeasterly, the country was found to be mountainous, some ranging in elevation from 800 to over 4000 feet above the sea, rugged and rocky, on their eastern slopes, and densely covered with forests of hemlock and fir, red cedar and spruce. This stretch of country extends from the entrance to Salmon river to Menzies bay, a distance of about 40 miles. The level land is generally very limited, and is found in small tracts between the foot-hills, and there are occasional short stretches of open grass land, and good tracts of fir timber land were found through the hills and at the heads of bays; considerable of this however has been previously located.

AT MENZIES BAY

there are very fine specimens of fir trees, some of which are often found of gigantic size. This forest of valuable timber extends from Menzies bay southwards to Duncan bay, and there is fir timber found in this locality of sufficient extent to warrant its manufacture into lumber. Duncan bay also possesses a fine body of Douglas fir, and is available for lumbering operations. A fine specimen of the white pine tree was also seen in this section of the country. Some of these trees measured over 4 feet in diameter, but they were found in scattering growth. Considerable of this is also located and surveyed. Southeasterly of Duncan bay, there are several hundred acres of lightly timbered spruce and alder bottom land, which could be cleared and brought under cultivation.

D. H. McNEILL.

# HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

## First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY—CONTINUED.

EXPLANATIONS.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that during the recess he had been entrusted by the Lieut.-Governor with the task of forming a ministry, which he had undertaken, and he asked the forbearance of the House until the work was completed. Thus far the cabinet formed is: Mr. Robson, in his present positions; Mr. Vernon, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works; Mr. Davie premier and attorney-general. It was also the intention of the government to fill the positions of Finance Minister and President of the Council at an early date, and from island constituencies. The Lieut.-Governor has agreed to this arrangement.

Mr. Beaven said it was an extraordinary position for the leader to state to the House that he has taken in one gentleman, and ask for the forbearance of the House until the session is finished. If it was right for a salary for a fourth ministry to be provided, it was right that the position should be filled now. The three gentlemen named all came from the mainland; and the Island had not a single representative. The House should not be asked to proceed with the business of the country with a House thus constituted, and as there was no desire to annoy the government, time would be given the leader to complete his cabinet.

Mr. Semlin strongly urged the propriety of filling the vacancies in the cabinet before going on with the business.

Mr. T. Davie urged that the course adopted by the government was the best that could be taken. The vacancy unfortunately created in the cabinet had been filled, and that was all that was in the meantime deemed necessary.

Mr. Grant said as it was the policy of the government to have four ministers, it was not asking too much to have the seats filled up. The government might have appointed a President of the Council. It was possible, however, if the fourth minister were appointed, that the government would not have the confidence of the House as at present.

Mr. Turner argued that the opposition were inconsistent in now advocating a fourth minister, whereas they had not complained during the whole session that there was three.

Mr. Beaven took the ground that there was an interregnum, since the death of the late premier, and that it would be unconstitutional for the House to go on and transact business with a cabinet as at present constructed.

Hon. Mr. Robson held that if a government of three was competent to carry on the business thus far in the session, three were competent to complete the business. It was simply impossible for the leader of the government to form a cabinet that would meet with the approval of the opposition. A better policy would have been to go on with the business of the House with two members, as it would have been far better had all the members been on the floor to vote on the business yet to be transacted.

Mr. Dunsmuir compared the present position to that which existed in 1882, when Mr. Beaven met the house with Mr. Armstrong as his only colleague. Mr. Hett had no seat in the House. He did not care if the whole ministry came from the mainland, as he believed they would all act in the best interests of the province.

Mr. Bole said the important question at issue was—is the government taking a constitutional or a logical course in announcing that the cabinet will contain five members and then only naming three? He thought this course was entirely wrong. The policy of the Beaven government was three ministers; and the policy of the Davie government is five ministers, and the leader of the government should be prepared to announce to the House the names of the two gentlemen who are to fill the portfolios still vacant.

The House, then on motion proceeded to the order of the day.

TIMBER LANDS.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the act to amend the Land Act. He explained that the main object of the bill was to withdraw from sale entirely the lands valuable for timber, in order that they may be conserved for the future when they will be more valuable than at present.

Mr. Grant said so soon as the bill passed, every man in the province who owned timber lands would be made from $10 to $30 an acre richer. In his opinion the only fair way to deal with the timber lands was to continue the price as at present, and if deemed necessary, a good round tax could be imposed upon all timber lands. This would bear equally upon all owners of timber. A most extraordinary feature of the bill was that a pre-emptor would be compelled to slash down his timber and burn it rather than sell it, which he was prevented doing under the bill. The bill was not only unfair—it was dishonest and the government should withdraw it and consider the whole question of taxation. A tax upon the timber lands would yield sufficient to pay the interest of the loan which it was proposed to negotiate.

Mr. Bole was in favor of the bill, which would he thought choke off wholesale timber speculation.

Mr. Higgins favored the bill, but would propose some amendments to several clauses.

Mr. Dunsmuir spoke of envious dispositions.

Mr. Croft pointed out how the present regulations were confined to mill owners.

Mr. Orr pointed out that there was no provision for dealing with that class of timber used for spars, spiles, ties, &c. The only proper way to deal with the timber lands was to tax them all equitably, as was done in Nova Scotia and on the Sound.

Hon. Mr. Beaven did not think it right for the Legislature to pass laws which would have only one effect—increasing the value of lands of private owners. He had pointed out for the past two sessions that the valuable timber lands of the province were being alienated by foreigners, and would give his assistance to a proper measure to conserve our timber wealth, but the present bill was not in the public interest.

Mr. Semlin advocated taxation on standing timber according to the quantity growing per acre.

Col. Baker thought there should be a better definition of what timber land was; 18,000 feet per acre might be fixed on as a minimum.

The bill was then read a second time, 15 to 7.

Mr. Speaker—The hon. member for Nanaimo has not voted. Which way does he vote?

Mr. Dunsmuir—I vote with the government. (Laughter.)

The bill was then committed, Mr. Ladner in the chair.

Clause 1 and 2 passed. Clause 3, inflicting penalties, remained over at the suggestion of the Attorney-General, who stated that he had received a dispatch from Ottawa relative to the powers of the House to inflict penalties for crime.

Mr. Theo. Davie was of opinion that a competent surveyor at a handsome salary should be appointed to survey and report upon every parcel of timber and applied for. He was in favor, however, of giving the bill a year's trial to see how it would work.

The committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned until 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

SATURDAY, April 2nd.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 a. m.

Mr. Turner presented a report from the Select Committee on the Victoria City election. The honorable member stated that the report was signed by four members of the committee, but he regretted to say the honorable leader of the opposition had objected to sign it on the ground that the committee had no right to express an opinion. He (Mr. Turner) contended that the committee, or any select committee, would be of very little use if it did not express an opinion, and in this instance the committee exonerated the government printing office and the employees of that establishment from any blame in the matter of the dash line appearing on some of the ballot papers at the back of Mr. Beaven's name. Mr. Wolfenden, the government printer, explained that the form for the ballot papers was the same as used since 1875, and it might have happened that in the Esquimalt election the line would have appeared through Mr. Hett's name.

The report was read, and on motion for its reception

Mr. Beaven submitted that the sole duties of the Select Committee were to take evidence and report the same—not to call for persons and papers and express an opinion. As a matter of fact the report was out of order and in reality he, as a member of the committee, did not agree with its substance.

Mr. Turner could not see how the committee could obtain evidence without sending for somebody to give it and in his opinion the committee had a right to express an opinion.

Mr. Grant said that he was satisfied that no blame was attached to any employee of the printing office, although the ballot paper was not in strict conformity with the act.

The report was received.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved that the House proceed to the orders of the day.

Mr. Beaven asked leave to introduce an act respecting the granting of a money subsidy for, and in aid of, a proposed railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the Sickamoose Narrows, and extending thence up the Shuswap river and Spallumcheen Valley to a point on Okanagan Lake, in the province of British Columbia.

Mr. Speaker—Shall leave by granted.

Government Supporters—No! no! no!

Mr. Beaven submitted that no member could tell what the bill contained until it had been printed. It was an entirely new bill and it was most extraordinary to object to its introduction.

On the question being put the vote resulted 10 to 10 and the speaker said that as he had the casting vote it was his duty to give his vote in favor of further discussion of the subject, which meant the introduction of the bill. (Applause.)

Mr. Beaven moved the first reading of the bill and a second reading on Monday next. Carried.

Mr. Ladner asked leave to introduce a bill intituled "an Act to provide for the apprenticeship of orphans and children."

Leave granted. Bill read a first time; second reading on Monday next.

LAND ACT AMENDMENT.

The House went into adjourned Committee on this bill, Mr. Ladner in the chair. On motion of Hon. Mr. Davie, clause 3 was struck out.

Mr. Higgins moved the insertion of an amendment to clause 10 providing that all holders of timber lands who had complied with the existing act should be allowed to complete the purchase the same as if the bill under discussion had not passed.

Mr. Grant submitted that some consideration should be shown a number of applicants to purchase who had not been able to fully comply with the requirements of the Land Act. He knew that there were many cases wherein men had been out exploring in the woods and had no official notification whatever of this bill and had furthermore been unable to completely comply with the payment of 10 per cent. as required by the existing law.

Mr. Croft hoped that the clause would pass.

Mr. Bole said that the timber question had been very fully discussed in all its bearings and it was idle to say that timber speculators were not aware of the intended action of the government. Such a contention could be at once upset by the fact that very recently these speculators had displayed extraordinary activity in hunting up timber lands and putting in applications to purchase. If the clause was emasculated as proposed the back-bone of the bill would be broken and he would therefore support the clause in its originality.

Mr. Beaven would like to see the whole clause struck out, and then the bill would prevent the acquisition of timber lands at all under the old act, a system which he had all along held to be improper. No one person should have an advantage over another in acquiring the lands of the province. If the government, however, intended to put the bill in force they should do so at once and not give a time limit which afforded a preference to certain parties.

Mr. Grant again contended that the withdrawal of the timber lands from the market vastly enhanced the value of the timber land already acquired in large tracts by parties under the old act.

Mr. Dunsmuir said that if he could get the same price for his timber lands along the railway belt as the government fixed on theirs then he would be quite satisfied. Hence he did not think that he could be regarded as a speculator and would vote on the bill.

Mr. Prior said it was a very serious matter to a great many people in this province. If applicants had complied with the requirements of the old act he could not see the justice of debarring them from completing their purchases. It would not be right to include those applicants in the same category with the applicants who, seeing the intention of the government in the premises, had rushed to the printing office and inserted notices to purchase.

Hon. Mr. Robson hoped that the clause would not be struck out.

Mr. Grant said it was astonishing to note the difference in the position taken by the government and their supporters in 1884 and at present. In the former case nine months' time was given to complete a purchase, and now even three months was objected to.

The motion to strike the clause out was lost and it was finally amended so as to admit all applicants to purchase who have complied with the requirements of the Land Act of 1884, and paid the money according to that act.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

The House then took recess until 2:30.

# DEATH IN THE WATER.

## Is the Element We Drink Decimating the People.

## How a Universal Menace to Health May be Disarmed.

A few years ago the people in a certain section in one of the leading cities of the state were prostrated with a malignant disease, and upon investigation it was found that only those who used water from a famous old well were the victims.

Professor S. A. Lattimore, analyst of the New York State Board of Health, upon analysizing water from this well, found it more deadly than the city sewage!

The filling up of the old well stopped the ravages of the disease.

Not long since the writer noticed, while some men were making an excavation for a large building, a stratum of dark-colored earth running from near the surface to hard pan. There it took another course toward a well near at hand. The water from this well had for years been tainted with the drainings from a receiving vault the percolations of which had discolored the earth!

Terrible!

A similar condition of things exists in every village and city where well water is used, and though the filtering which the fluids receive in passing through the earth may give them a clear appearance, yet the poison and disease remains, though the water may look ever so clear.

It is still worse with the farmer, for the drainage from the barn yard and the slops from the kitchen eventually find their way into the family well!

The same condition of things exists in our large cities, whose water supplies are rivers fed by little streams that carry off the filth and drainage from houses. This "water" is eventually drunk by rich and poor alike with great evil.

Some cautious people resort to the filter for purifying this water, but even the filter does not remove this poison, for water of the most deadly character may pass through this filter and become clear, yet the poison disguised is there.

They who use filters know that they must be renewed at regular periods, for even though they do not take out all the impurity, they soon become foul.

Now in like manner the kidneys act as a filter for the blood, and if they are filled up with impurities and become foul, like the filter, all the blood in the system coursing through them becomes bad, for it is now a conceded fact that the kidneys are the chief means whereby the blood is purified. These organs are filled with thousands of *hair-like tubes* which drain the impurities from the blood, as the sewer pipes drain impurities from our houses.

If a sewer pipe breaks under the house, the sewage escapes into the earth and fills the house with poisonous gas; so if any of the thousand and one little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys break down, the entire body is affected by this awful poison.

It is a scientific fact that the kidneys have few nerves of sensation; and, consequently, disease may exist in these organs for a long time and not be suspected by the individual. It is impossible to filter or take the death out of the blood when the least derangement exists in these organs, and if the blood is not filtered then the uric acid, or kidney poison, removable only by Warner's safe cure, accumulates in the system and attacks any organ, producing nine out of ten ailments, just as sewer gas and bad drainage produce so many fatal disorders.

Kidney disease may be known to exist if there is any marked departure from ordinary health without apparent known cause, and it should be understood by all that the greatest peril exists, and is intensified, if there is the least neglect to treat it promptly with that great specific, safe cure, a remedy that has received the highest recognition by scientific men who have thoroughly investigated the character of kidney derangements.

They may not tell us that the cause of so many diseases in this organ is the impure water or any other one thing, but this poisonous water with its impurities coursing constantly through these delicate organs undoubtedly does produce much of the decay and disease which eventually terminate in the fatal Bright's disease, for this disease, alike among the drinking men, prohibitionists, the tobacco slave, the laborer, the merchant and the tramp, works terrible devastation every year.

It is well known that the liver which is so easily thrown "out of gear" as they say, very readily disturbs the action of the kidneys. That organ when deranged, *immediately* announces the fact by sallow skin, constipated bowels, coated tongue, and headaches, but the kidney when diseased, struggles on for a long time, and the fact of its disease can only be discovered by the aid of the microscope or by the physician who is skillful enough to trace the most indirect effects in the system to the derangement of these organs, as the prime cause.

The public is learning much on this subject and when it comes to understand that the kidneys are the real health regulators, as they are the real blood purifiers of the system, they will escape an infinite amount of unnecessary suffering, and add length of days and happiness to their lot.

### Dominion Rifle Association.

A meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was held a few days ago at Ottawa. From the report we learn that the increase in entries for 1886 over that of 1885 was 1,625. The report says: A pleasing feature of the meeting was the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Wolfenden and a team of eight marksmen from the Province of British Columbia, the members of which competed in all the individual and team matches except that for the London merchants' cup. This is the first occasion on which every province in the Dominion has been represented by a team on the Rideau range, and enabled the competition for the remaing $100 of the Marquis of Lorne's handsome prize of $500 to be completed. The increase of annual merbership from 101 to 141 shows a movement in the right direction—slough though it is—but the friends of the association should not rest contented until the membership is increased to a thousand.

The total receipts from all sources for the year were $17,108.28, which, with the balance of $1,319.71 from last year, makes a total on the credit side of $18,427.99. The expenditure amounted to $16,357.63, leaving a balance of $2,070.36 in favor of the association. This is exclusive of the balance of $123.21 at credit of special account, carried over from last year, being part of the Marquis of Lorne's donation for provincial prizes. The province of British Columbia, having competed this year, received the sum of $100 as prizes; the balance of $23.21, with $2.51 accrued interest, leaves a total of $25.72 for interest at credit of that account, to be distributed pro-portionately to the provinces entitled to the same. The expenditure connected with the Wimbledon team last year amounted to $7,977.51, as against $[illegible] in 1885, being $237.74 less than last year's.

### Death of John G. Saxe.

John G. Saxe, the poet, died at Albany, N. Y., on Thursday last. The remains will be interred in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn.

# The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 8, 1887

The April number of MacMillan's magazine will contain Tennyson's jubilee ode to Queen Victoria.

The new Catholic University at Washington will be erected at a cost of $8,000,000, and will be the largest in the world.

New York Legislature has passed a High Liquor License Law. The fees are graduated from $1,000 down to $100

A sign of the times is the fact that the principal newspapers of London and Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow, do not support the party of coercion and stagnation.

The project of starting a new government organ in Toronto has, it is said, been abandoned, as the *Mail* will soon throw off the mask and announce itself as the regular mouthpiece of Sir John's party.

Welland *Tribune*: Haldimand can still make the proud boast that her people never elected a Conservative to Parliament. It would be a farce to call a counted in member a popular representative.

The Pope is writing an encyclical on the subject of socialism. He will treat concisely of social problems, distinguishing good and lawful from dangerous and unchristian combinations.

Sir Charles Tupper's friends deny that he is going back to England as High Commissioner, and say that he will shortly succeed Sir John Macdonald as premier and leader of the Tory party.

Failing getting any subsidy from the Imperial government for the proposed steamship line between Asia and America, it is now said that the C. P. R. company will ask for a subsidy from the Dominion government.

It is officially denied that the Government contemplates floating any large loan shortly. News was received in this city to-day to the effect that London papers had published this morning that Canada was seeking to float a $50,000,000 loan.

Mayor Stewart has submitted to the city council Ottawa a proposition to purchase a portion of the McKay estate adjoining the Rideau hall property, at New Edinburgh, to be converted into a public park in commemoration of the jubilee year.

The Grand Jury at Edmunston, N. B., have returned true bills against Hon. John Costigan and his chief canvasser for bribery in the recent Dominion election. On the application of the accused the trials were postponed until June.

There is apparently considerable excitement in Ireland over the evictions, which are taking place on the estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The conduct of the Governor-General's agents will be made the text of a discussion of the matter in the House of Commons.

Mr. Sullivan, leader of Prince Edward Island government, was lately in Ottawa. He says Sir John Macdonald promised to refund to the Island government about half a million dollars expended in building railways. Similar claims put forward by the Ontario municipalities Sir John has refused to entertain.

The agricultural products of the Dominion exported in 1876 amounted to $21,139,665, while in 1884 they amounted to but $12,397,842. The export of manufactured goods from Canada was in 1876 $5,353,367, and in 1884, $3,577,535. These figures will give our readers some idea of the advantages to the farmers and manufacturers afforded by a system of heavy taxation.

Reduced rates for transportation over the Intercolonial are wanted by the Nova Scotia iron miners. At present the cost of transportation from Nova Scotia to Ontario is about equal to the cost from England to the same market; so that the protection given by the N. P. to Nova Scotia iron mines is lessened by the extra cost of transportation to the market. The Intercolonial is the peoples road and they should get every advantage therefrom.

The Irish question is rapidly assuming portentious proportions. Can it be that the Salisbury government is determined to drive Ireland to desperation, in order to place the country under martial law? It was a favorite policy of Tory governments in days gone by, and from the accounts that reach us this week it would seem as if it was again going to be brought forward. It would be well for England to remember that the limit of human endurance has been almost reached, and an explosion of popular wrath may occur at any moment.

Mr. M. C. Cameron has declined to accept the Liberal nomination for West Huron, and in doing so said he was grateful for the unshaken confidence of his many friends, but he said he thought West Huron would have him ere long. Mr. Porter might, he said, enjoy a session of parliament, but he possessed evidence to unseat a dozen Porters, and he had no fear of another contest.

Toronto *Week* observes that "the result of the elections in the Northwest territories, as we ventured to predict, adds to the government majority. In the newly enfranchised districts all the ministerial candidates have been returned. What further drain upon the Dominion exchequer, in the shape of redeemed government pledges, this result will involve, the imagination of our readers will enable them readily to say. That it will cost the country nothing beyond members' indemnity and mileage to bring four new representatives with their carpet bags to Ottawa, no one for a moment believes. Nor does any one believe that they will vote otherwise than as liegemen of the party whose badge they bear. In our innocence may we ask why the candidates were elected by the abandoned system of open voting? Is material for ballot-papers as scarce as wood in the Northwest, or were party voters on the plains unequal to the intellectual effort of correctly marking the papers with a cross?"

## WILL NOT GET THERE.

The latest rumor in government circles is that D. W. Higgins has not the least chance of a cabinet appointment. The leader of the government, and his advisers outside the cabinet, are agreed that the editor of the *Colonist* would be too heavy a load to carry, and notwithstanding his urgent demands and his long and faithful services, he will have to be content with the crumbs that fall his way in the shape of advertising and printing. A gentleman high in the confidence of the government and a distinguished member of the House, remarked on Saturday: "Higgins will na get it." We are disposed to sympathize with our confrere, because we are familiar with the immense sacrifices he has made for the benefit of the party. Without his assistance, the combination of men now plundering the province could not have kept together for more than a session, and he is perhaps responsible more than any other man for the wretched policy that is fast beggaring our country. If, under these circumstances, he will pocket the affront with equanimity, and kiss the hand that smites him, the popular estimate of our amiable friend's character will have been fully corroborated. Every worm has not the "manliness" to turn upon the heel that crushes it, the proverb to the contrary notwithstanding.

## A STRANGE CASE.

During a recent sitting of the Ontario Assembly the Hon. Mr. Hardey, Provincial Secretary, introduced a bill, who secured its second reading, for "the protection of women in certain cases." This bill was prompted as the result of the trial of one Owen McElroy in Toronto last fall for the seduction of an inmate of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. The girl was 27 years of age and had been an inmate of the asylum on more than one occasion. Her symptoms were not of a violent nature. Her seducer was an officer of the institution. The girl, in the witness box, said he had despoiled her both before and after she left the institution. She became a mother shortly after her release. McElroy was arrested, and when arraigned in the Police Court, it was found that there was no provision in the Criminal Law to punish him. The woman had been a consenting party; the "Charlton Act" was closely investigated, but nothing was therein contained to cover the case and McElroy was discharged. The Provincial Secretary explained to the House that the bill was for the punishment of this class of offenders, "whether the female be a consenting party or not. The bill reads:

> 1. Whosoever unlawfully and carnally knows, at any time or place, within the precincts of any institution to which the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act applies, any female, though with her consent, while she is a patient, or a lunatic or alleged to be a lunatic, of or in any such institution, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to be imprisoned in any jail or place of confinement, other than the penitentiary, for any term less than two years, with or without hard labor.
>
> 2. The person charged shall be a competent witness in his own behalf.
>
> 3. Nothing in this act contained nor any conviction obtained in pursuance thereof shall deprive any person of the right to maintain an action for damages against the person so charged. [49 Vic., c. 52 s. 1 (2).]

A discussion arose on the bill. Mr. Meredith said he fully sympathized with the scope of the measure, but he was of opinion that it would clash with the Criminal Law and the jurisdiction of the Legislature to pass such a measure might be questioned. He thought the Dominion Parliament should be asked to provide the needed legislation. The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Mowat, had no doubt as to the competence of the Legislature to pass such an act. It was a question of regulation in one of its own institutions. He had carefully considered the matter, and was certain it did not clash with the general scope of the Criminal Law.

## IMMIGRATION.

Every indication points to a large immigration to British Columbia during the present year. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the ease and the facility with which this province and coast can now be reached has brought British Columbia into great favor with intending emigrants in England. The fame of our climate has likewise had much to do with creating so favorable an impression in the minds of hundreds who are leaving the congested centres of population in England to make for themselves a home in this to them remote portion of Her Majesty's Dominion. Eastern Canada will also receive a large addition to its population. The Northwest will also be a favorite field with many, but the majority are reported to be looking to British Columbia as their future Mecca. Always on the alert to take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself, the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway on this Coast has decided upon adopting a plan that commend itself to the new comers. Realizing the inadequacy of the accommodation made for the reception of immigrants both in this city and on the mainland, that company has decided upon erecting a large and commodious home at Vancouver for the reception and housing of immigrants and their families until such times as they can provide homes for themselves and secure either land whereon to settle or employment. Every regard will be paid to the comfort and health of those coming to the province of the midnight sun, and making it their home and country by adoption, for the future. Guides will be provided for land hunters on the Island, as well as on the mainland. Incoming trains will be boarded in the mountains by special agents, whose duties shall consist entirely in giving passengers en route every possible information about the country. This indeed will be an acceptable move and tend still further to popularize the Canadian national route. It has been demonstrated that on arriving on this coast and not finding things generally so agreeable or of the rose color so vividly painted by emigration agents abroad, the new comer becomes dissatisfied and hies himself across the Sound in hope that there a better condition of things will be found.

# HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

## First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

### THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

Saturday, April 4.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the House re-assembling the Attorney-General moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole on Monday next to consider His Honor's message relative to the Delta Railway Bill. Carried.

The Attorney-General moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider His Honor's message relative to the bill to aid the development of quartz mines.

Mr. Orr said that the bill was one granting a money vote and there were only three companies who could avail themselves of the benefits of the measure. But there were members on the floor of the House who were interested in the companies and he thought it only right that they should refrain from participating in the debate and from voting.

Mr. Beaven said that he was one of the members doubtless referred to and if it were thought there would be any indelicacy in his voting he would at once withdraw.

Mr. Dunsmuir said the whole province was interested in quartz mining and so consequently were all the members.

Mr. Higgins admitted that he had a small share in a quartz mine, but he could not say whether the company he referred to would ever apply for the benefits afforded by the bill. In any event he intended to retain his seat and vote for the bill in spite of everybody.

Mr. Grant said that he too was interested in quartz mining.

Mr. Ladner submitted that it was a very large question, one which involved the right of a justice of the peace to impose a fine which would go towards the diminution of the rates, a portion of which he had to contribute.

Mr. Turner quoted a case that occurred in the English House of Commons, wherein a hundred members were interested in railways. So far as he was concerned he intended to vote notwithstanding any interest he might have in any quartz mine.

Mr. Allen was surprised at the inconsistency of the member for New Westminster district (Mr. Orr) who had time and time again voted for money grants to aid of enterprises he was interested in.

Mr. Theo. Davie said the retirement of the leader of the opposition was absurd, for he had often held up his hand to retain himself in office and thus secure a continuance of his salary, in which he was certainly directly interested.

Mr. Beaven said that the honorable member's contention was foolish and only showed his ignorance.

Mr. McLeese looked upon the bill as one for the general public good—the advancement of quartz mining—and although he was interested in a quartz mine, which might, however, never apply for any of the grant proposed by the bill he intended to vote.

Mr. Martin characterized the suggestion of Mr. Orr as most childish, for if it were held to be good and well taken no member interested in any industry in the province would be able to vote and hence the estimates would not be accessible to the House.

The speaker then left the chair and the House went into committee, with Mr. Croft in the chair.

The Attorney-General at once moved that the committee rise and report the bill to the House.

Mr. Beaven objected to so hasty and irregular a manner of dealing with bills granting public money, but the motion was carried and the House received the report.

On the motion that the report be adopted Mr. Orr protested against the way in which the government were trying to force such important measures through the House.

Mr. Dunsmuir said the bill was a very important one and entirely for the good of the country. He could not understand why the members opposite objected to its rapid passage.

Replying to the Attorney General, Mr. Beaven said there were plenty of other bills on the orders which could be gone on with without breaking through a very important rule.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the objection raised by the leader of the opposition was well taken.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Then the blame of delay and the possible slaughter of private bills will rest with the opposition.

### CONSOLIDATION.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Consolidated Statute Bill. Carried. Bill went into committee, was reported complete without amendments and read a third time.

### INQUESTS.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Coroners' Inquest Bill, which provides that when inquests are held within municipalities the expense attending the same should be borne by such municipalities.

Mr. Beaven opposed the second reading, deeming it a step in the wrong direction.

The motion was carried; bill went into committee, Mr. Higgins in the chair, and was reported complete and passed its final stage.

### MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

Mr. Higgins moved the second reading of the Municipalities Amendment Bill.

Mr. Grant said there were several amendments he would like to see to the bill in committee. He mentioned the fact so as not to fully commit himself to its provisions by voting for the second reading.

Mr. Beaven said the bill was a most extraordinary one and entirely out of order. It was fearfully jumbled up and actually proposed to amend a bill which had no existence. He would vote against the second reading.

Mr. Ladner hoped that any irregularities in the bill would be overlooked, and he would ask the indulgence of the House in the matter. The committee did not feel justified in going to the expense of legal advice in framing the bill, and they had to do the best they could with it. The existing act worked very inconveniently in the district he represented and he knew that it did in New Westminster city.

Mr. Bole spoke strongly in support of the bill, and felt confident that in committee the amendments would make it thoroughly comprehensible. It was a measure of great importance to New Westminster City and to other municipalities.

The bill was read a second time and went into committee, Mr. Semlin in the chair.

Section 1 proposes to give to municipalities the right to extend their limits not more than one mile.

Mr. Turner considered the power to be given a very dangerous and obnoxious one, for it might happen that certain people residing beyond existing limits might object very strongly to coming within a municipality and it was evidently wrong to give half a dozen councillors power to take them in whether they would or not.

The section, on division, was struck out.

Mr. Higgins explained that the bill also proposed to amend the Act of 1881 by enacting that instead of allowing the mayor of his own volition to do certain things, it would be necessary that he should be advised first in the matter by a majority of the council.

Mr. Turner contended that it was actually necessary that the mayor should be clothed with extraordinary powers, to be used only in cases of emergency, and in some instances it was impossible to get the councillors together to obtain their consent or advice. If a mayor violated his powers he would soon be called to account, and it was not likely that the electors would choose a mayor who would abuse his powers.

After a number of amendments had been inserted, the committee rose and the House adjourned until Monday at 11 a. m.

### FORTIETH DAY.

Monday, April 4.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 a. m. Prayers by Bishop Cridge.

### DELTA RAILWAY.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the Delta Railway Company Incorporation bill, to which an enacting clause was appended and the bill was reported complete.

### VANCOUVER CHARTER.

The adjourned committee on the Vancouver Incorporation Act amendment bill was resumed, Mr. Martin in the chair.

Mr. Dunsmuir objected to special charters to any city. Every corporation should come under the general act, and he would suggest that the present bill be laid over until next session, when all the cities could be brought under one act.

Mr. Higgins thought there was a great deal of force in the point raised although it possibly came too late. The greatest objection he had to the act incorporating the city of Vancouver was the title. An attempt had been made to snatch from the island of Vancouver the name it had attained as a shipping point. He proposed to move an amendment to change the name back to Granville.

On section 1, Mr. Higgins moved his amendment and called attention to the action taken by the Board of Trade and the City Council of Victoria a year ago when the place was first given the name. He thought it was a very grave error of judgment and policy on the part of the government to grant 6000 acres of land to the company to extend the line down the inlet. The attempt of the railway company to wipe Victoria off the face of the map was also animadverted on, copies of telegraph headings, envelopes, etc., used by the company, and having maps of the world printed thereon, being produced to show that Victoria was entirely ignored. The policy of the company, so injurious to Victoria, would undoubtedly recoil on it own head, and he hoped the House by changing the name would put the seal of its condemnation on conduct he had described.

Mr. Allen did not quite agree with the motion now before the House. There are a great many honorable names in the province, therefore he would move an amendment, that the word "Higginsville" be inserted in place of the word "Vancouver," wherever it occurs.

Mr. Orr said a change would inflict an infinite amount of injustice on the people of the city. The city was now known all over the world as Vancouver, the terminus of the C. P. R., and he hoped the good sense of the House would throw it out.

Mr. Dunsmuir had opposed the name before, but could see no good reason to change the name now. He was sorry that Mr. Higgins had shown such sectionalism in discussing the matter. Victoria had done nothing for the C. P. R., and altho' he lived in this city he knew it was the most sectional and most selfish place in the province. It wants to get everything and give nothing. Some of the island members were more sectional than the mainlanders and he would have to take the part of the latter.

Hon. Mr. Robson said he was sorry the House had treated the matter in a serious manner. The motion of the member for Esquimalt was intended for a first-class 1st of April joke but owing to unavoidable causes he could not get it off on that day. In moving it to-day he had shown very bad taste, and to round off the joke he intended to vote for the amendment of the member for Lillooet.

Mr. Ladner pointed out the extreme sectionalism of the member for Esquimalt, and claimed that no confusion had resulted from the name Vancouver, which was acceptable to the people there.

Mr. T. Davie felt that the question should be treated seriously, as there was very much in the proposed change. The name had led to confusion and believing that no injury would be inflicted on private interests he was in favor of renaming the city Granville or Higginsville, it was immaterial which.

Mr. Semlin said he had favored the retention of the name of Granville before it was incorporated, but having conferred upon that city self-governing powers, the initiative should be taken by the city. There was no joke in this matter, and he regretted to see that the Provincial Secretary had not treated it seriously. The mover of the amendment had made one of the most sectional speeches he had ever heard in the House, although at the same time he had disclaimed sectionalism. But while thus sectional, the island members had no hesitation in taking the money of the mainland to spend on the island. The sectionalism of the hon. gentleman of the city of Victoria, if he properly represented the sentiment here, also cropped out in the threat that the trade of the city would be given to a rival corporation in the event of the C. P. R. Co. not doing exactly as he desires. It was greatly to be regretted that the speech had been delivered.

Mr. Anderson believed that a mistake had been made in naming the place Vancouver but was opposed to opening the question again.

Mr. Higgins said, in reply to the Provincial Secretary, that his motion was no joke; this was an opportunity he had long wished for—long played for—and he was determined to force the matter to a vote. The wages of the railway company was an outrage upon this city.

Mr. Mason asked that the silly debate be discontinued. He, for one, was anxious to get home, and it was unfair to take up the time of the House any longer with the subject.

Mr. Grant said he had no intention to change his vote of last session, when he voted for the name Vancouver.

The amendment to the amendment was withdrawn, and the original motion was lost on the following division:

Yeas—Higgins, Turner, Beaven and T. Davie.

Noes—Robson, Martin, Croft, Thomson, Dunsmuir, Baker, Allen, A. E. B. Davie, Orr, McLeese, Mason, Cowan, Anderson, Ladner, Stenhouse, Grant and Semlin.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

After recess the House again went into committee on the Vancouver bill.

On clause 6, T. Davie protested against the time of the House being taken up with the consideration of bills of this kind.

Mr. Grant held that the city had rights which the House should respect. Having prepared a private bill, with which they were satisfied and paid the fees their bill should have due consideration.

The bill was passed through committee and occupied all afternoon in its consideration.

On the Vancouver Incorporation amendment bill, Theodore Davie moved to add a clause giving the Lieutenant-Governor power to suspend the charter, excepting the first and second sections thereof, and applying the Municipalities Act in lieu thereof. After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn and the bill was adopted.

### VICTORIA FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The House went into committee on the Victoria Fire Department Charitable Association bill, Mr. Turner in the chair.

Mr. Davie moved to amend section 2, making it read that the amount to be received by the firemen entitled to participate in the fund shall be regulated by the number of months the firemen have served.

Mr. Prior very much regretted that the bill had ever been introduced, for it was a pity to see men who had braved all kinds of danger at fires now divided against themselves as to the allotment of a small charitable fund. He thought that the best way to deal with the matter would be to let the majority decide how the fund shall be distributed. A regularly called meeting of the firemen should be held for that purpose. He would, therefore, move an amendment to make the clause briefly read the said assets shall be divided into shares as such meeting may deem proper.

Mr. T. Davie said that that would only result in having all the trouble over again. It was impossible to come to any satisfactory solution in the manner the honorable member proposed.

Mr. Grant said there were so many difficulties surrounding the matter that it was scarcely fair to ask the House to deal with it. The proper way to settle it was by arbitration.

The Attorney-General said that if the House did nothing at all in the matter the interested parties would go on with litigation and the consequence would be the fund would become impoverished. There could be no doubt about the difficulties surrounding the matter, and the best method of getting over them, so far as had been suggested, would be to adopt the amendment providing for a distribution in accordance with the number of months served.

The amendment introduced by Mr. T. Davie was carried, and the bill was reported complete with amendments.

### TRESPASS BILL.

The House went into committee on Mr. Anderson's trespass bill, Mr. Mason in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the House had already spent hours in discussing this bill and had not advanced a single stage. The bill should be dropped for this session and brought up next year. He would move that the committee rise.

Motion lost.

On clause one, which prohibits any person carrying a gun across enclosed land, Mr. Dunsmuir asked that Nanaimo be excepted as he could not go back to that district if such a law were extended to that district.

Hon. Mr. Robson said it was right that a man with a gun should be prohibited from crossing an enclosed field. The principle was not a new one.

Mr. Grant wanted to know how much more harm there was in carrying a gun through a field than in carrying a walking stick.

Hon. Mr. Beaven called attention to the laws at present on the statute books, which protected sheep from dogs and prohibited trespass, and showed that there was no necessity for the proposed act.

As it was nearing 6 o'clock the committee rose and reported progress.

### COURT OF APPEAL.

Mr. Davie introduced a bill to establish a court of appeal from the summary decision of magistrates which was read a first time.

House rose at 6 o'clock.

### EVENING SESSION.

The House on resuming again went into committee on the Trespass bill.

Mr. Anderson said that in view of the lateness of the session and the large amount of work still on hand, he would withdraw the bill in the meantime and promised to bring it up at a future session. He moved that the committee rise.

### THE SEAL FISHERIES.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Grant's motion, in respect to the Seal Fisheries in Behring Sea was resumed.

Mr. Grant said he had no wish to prolong the discussion, and would accept the amendment to the preamble of the resolution, moved by Mr. Turner.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

### ESTATES OF IMBECILES.

The House resolved itself into committee on the bill respecting the estates and to control the civil rights of habitual drunkards, Mr. Cowan in the chair. The bill was amended slightly in committee and reported complete to the House.

### PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Dunsmuir protested against The Times printing Scotch. "The gentleman wha edits that paper canna speak Scotch, and I doot if he kens English vera weel," observed the Laird of the Isle.

### LAND REGISTRATION.

The bill to amend the Land Registry Ordinance was reported complete with amendments.

### WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Davie's Homestead Exemption bill and Mr. Orr's Legal Professions amendment bill were withdrawn.

### BALLOT ACT.

Mr. Higgins moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Ballot Act, 1877.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the bill was brought in in a very inopportune season, and would be productive of much confusion in view of the election about to be held in Yale. The act would not work well in Lillooet district, or in other outlying districts. In view of the slight consideration which the bill can obtain this session, it would be unsafe for the House to pass it now.

Mr. Semlin thought more harm would result from counting the ballots at the several polling places than at one central point. The returning officers were compelled to appoint numerous deputies, and thus the risks of mistakes were largely multiplied.

Mr. Prior was in favor of dispensing with the number on the back of the ballot paper, in order that complete secrecy might be secured. Rather than pass it in the present form, he would prefer to see the bill held over until next session.

Mr. Turner would prefer to see the bill deferred. There was no special object to be obtained by passing it this session.

Mr. Grant said when the bill did pass, it should be amended so that a cross placed at any place within the horizontal lines should count for the candidate whose name appeared therein.

Mr. Dunsmuir had always opposed the ballot act, and was still against all secret methods of voting.

Mr. Martin moved the six months, hoist.

Mr. Orr said the bill was of great importance, and if the people of the province were canvassed on it a large majority would be found in favor of counting the ballots at the respective polling places.

Mr. Higgins was surprised at the change in the views of hon. members. The bill was the most important brought before the House this session. Non-professional men, apparently, had very bad luck with their bills—almost every one of them being slaughtered.

On the vote being taken the six months hoist was carried by 13 to 9.

### COMPANIES ACT.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the act to amend the Companies Act, 1878. The bill is a short one, and amends section one of the present act.

The House went into committee, Mr. Croft in the chair, passed the bill with amendments.

### ORDER DISCHARGED.

The order for the second reading of the Assessment Act Amendment Bill (Mr. Higgins) was discharged.

### THIRD READING.

Hon. Mr. Robson's assessment bill was read a third time and passed.

### LIEN BILL.

Mr. Stenhouse's Lien bill was withdrawn on the motion of the introducer, who refused to accept it without the loggers' clause.

### THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

Mr. Semlin moved the second reading of the "Legal Professions Act Amendment Bill." He explained that the object of the bill was to allow lawyers from Great Britain or the other provinces to practice at the bar of this province. On the mainland notwithstanding there were several gentlemen with diplomas from other provinces, there were very few practising lawyers, which was a great hardship to the business community. It was but a simple act of justice to the people that the measure should pass.

Mr. T. Davie moved that the word "now" be struck out of the motion, and that the words "this day six months" be inserted.

Messrs. Higgins, Prior and A. E. B. Davie opposed the bill, and on a division the six months hoist was carried.

### APPRENTICING ORPHANS.

Mr. Ladner moved the second reading of his bill providing for the apprenticeship of orphans and children abandoned by their parents. Read a second time and referred to committee.

### TAXES.

Mr. Allen asked: Is it the intention of the government to take such steps as will secure a more thorough system of collecting taxes in the outlying districts of the province?

Hon. Provincial Secretary—Yes.

### MR. BELL'S REPORT.

Mr. Martin asked: Has the report of Mr. Bell, C. E., in connection with the proposed railway to Cariboo, been received? and if so, when will copies of it be placed before the House?

Hon. Provincial Secretary—Mr. Bell's report has not yet been received, and it will probably not be ready before the prorogation of the Legislature. Mr. Bell will be pleased to show the plans and profiles to any honorable member who may desire to see them, but they are not yet sufficiently advanced to be sent from his office.

Mr. Semlin asked if the report would be printed in the sessional papers.

Hon. Mr. Robson replied that they would if possible.

### LICENSES.

Mr. Allen asked: Is it the intention of the government to call the attention of revenue collectors to the necessity of enforcing the collection of licenses from traveling pedlers on the mainland?

Hon. Provincial Secretary—Yes.

### EXTENSION OF QUADRA STREET.

Mr. Anderson asked: Is it the intention of the government to extend Quadra street from the city boundary to Saanich road this year?

Hon. Attorney-General—The matter has not been considered by the government.

House adjourned at 11:10 till 1 p.m. on Tuesday.

### FORTY-FIRST DAY.

The Speaker took the chair at 1 p. m. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Reid.

### THE CABINET.

On the motion to proceed to the orders of the day, Hon. Mr. Beaven moved the following resolution: Whereas the honorable the attorney-general and premier has informed the House that it is his intention to have five ministers in his cabinet; and whereas the government as announced by the premier consists only of three members; that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, informing him that the House must respectfully decline to transact anything but formal or ordinary and unopposed business, until the cabinet is fully formed and announced. Speaking to the motion, Mr. Beaven said the government being a new one, all the portfolios should be filled before important legislation was transacted. He cited the case of the Palmerston administration, which only attempted to pass such measures as were unopposed until the formation of the new cabinet had been fully completed. Todd laid down the same principle. This House had an undoubted right to know who were going to form the ministry before prorogation, and the leader of the government was treating the House with a great deal of discourtesy in refusing to give the names of his colleagues. If he were unable to do so, he had failed in carrying out the task imposed upon him by the Lieutenant-Governor to form an administration and the House in that case is justified in addressing His Honor on the subject.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. McLeese.

Mr. Bole said this was the first case of the kind in the province, and the importance of having the matter settled and a correct precedent established was of considerable consequence. The matter had not been brought forward for the purpose of opposing the government, but with the view of settling a constitutional question.

Hon. Mr. Davie said not one shred of authority had been produced to prove that the course he had taken was an unconstitutional one. The cases cited were not applicable to the present case at all.

Mr. Grant read from the address of Hon. Mr. Davie to the electors in 1882, when that gentleman declared that it was not constitutional for ministers to hold dual portfolios. Authorities, which he quoted, went to show that it was incompetent for the government to proceed with important business when only partially formed. Had the position of President of the Council been filled, it would not have been so bad. There was very likely so many applicants for the positions vacant that the government was anxious to prevent friction among their supporters until after the session.

On the amendment being put it was lost on a straight party vote—15 to 8.

### QUARTZ DEVELOPMENT.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the bill to aid by guarantee and bonus quartz mines in the province. The provisions of the bill, which were explained by the mover, have already been explained in the Times. Referring to the proposed amendment by Mr. Beaven, prohibiting the granting of a bonus or guarantee to a company in which a member of the legislature is a shareholder, he was of opinion that it should not be adopted, as it would in effect kill the usefulness of the bill. Bills granting bonuses to woollen mills and reduction works have been passed, and he hoped that they would be applied for.

Mr. Grant believed the bill was devised in the best interests of the province, and would support it. The government was justified in taking some chances, and in his opinion, if only one mine became a bullion producing, the country would be more than recouped for the whole investment of $50,000.

Mr. Orr said there were only three companies in the province who could avail themselves of the guarantee or bonus in a limited period, and many members of the House were members of those companies. There were other mines—copper and iron—which had been partially developed, and were entitled to consideration. The bill was too much of a special character to merit his approval.

Mr. Higgins supported the bill.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he hoped the government would let the company, in which he had a small interest, alone. He did not propose to vote on the bill.

Mr. Cowan believed the bill would promote the mining interest which was the most important in the province. He would go further still and vote for assistance to prospecting or placer diggings which were of perhaps greater importance still.

Mr. Mason thought the bill was such a good one, and the results to be derived so general, that it should pass without a dissenting voice. The government had shown themselves to be keenly alive to the best interests of the province. The bill was quite general, and he had expected the leader of the opposition would have given it his support and not have pursued a policy of obstruction.

## INLAND INFORMATION.

### Latest News from Kamloops, Clinton and Spallumcheen.

[From the Sentinel.]

There is talk of making an effort to have telephone communication in Kamloops.

Mrs. Wallace, Spallumcheen, has been so ill as to be confined to bed for some weeks. Her friends have good hopes of her speedy recovery.

Stuart McDougall, from near Halifax, Nova Scotia, was one of the recent delayed passengers. He took inflammation of the lungs and was taken to the hospital at Kamloops on the arrival of the first through train, where he died on Monday last. He was buried the same day.

At a meeting of the Hospital Committee held on Wednesday night last the following officers were elected: Jas. McIntosh, chairman; J. O. Grahame, treas.; E. H. Jones, secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed directors at their respective stations: Priest's Valley, P. Allison; Spallumcheen, M. Lumby; Grand Prairie, J. Pringle; South Thompson, J. Duck; Nicola, J. Clapperton; Cache Creek, Chas. Semlin, M. P.P.; Clinton, Mr. Sones; Revelstoke, William Brown; Donald, A. W. Vowell.

The Lansdowne Hotel has changed owners, and about the 1st April Mr. Wallace will succeed Mr. Furstineau.

Farmers near Clinton are preparing to commence seeding. They are anticipating abundance of water for irrigation purposes this summer. Consequently they are calculating on heavy crops.

The Foster Mining and Milling Co. will have their mill in running order about the first of the month. They are pushing the work, and expect to turn out ore in abundance.

There is a new hydraulic mining company, started on the Fraser river, about eleven miles above Lillooet; it is called the Fraser River Cable Mining Co. The system they intend working it on is new in this part of the country. They take the water out of the creeks by means of hose or pipes suspended from a cable stretched across the river. They expect to commence work in about two weeks. If this system is a success it will be ten times cheaper than the old ones.

A party will shortly start out from Clinton to commence work on the Deception Creek Co.'s ledges. They have some very fine looking rock, and are confident of success.

### Donald Notes.

The 17th of March was celebrated in this town by a banquet, at which a large number were present.

The Italian, Bussa Brovina, supposed to be an accessory to the Sands' murder, was committed for trial by Messrs. Long and Silly, J. P.'s. The Italian Caruso, who did the stabbing, is believed to be working his way to the line via Kootenay Lake.

Mr. Fairman and his brother have left for the coast, where they will remain for the summer.

Mr. Blake, inspector of telegraph offices, etc., on the Pacific division is here, there and everywhere between Donald and Vancouver in a week.

Some days since a re-arrangement of the C. P. R. saw, square and plane brigade at Donald took place. The reasons given by the men for their discharge are conflicting. No doubt their refusal to shovel snow when the C. P. R. was blocked at the Selkirks had something to do with it.

Mr. E. Russell, telegraph operator, has left for Montana. He goes south from Calgary.

Mr. J. H. McTavish, on his way east from the coast, was to lay out the new town site for Donald. It will be surveyed at once. The correspondent of the *Tribune* says: Every lot, every foot of ground in the old survey, from the Selkirk House, west to the Windsor House, is claimed by various squatters, and many schemes are employed by them to protect their rights. Report says that the town site will be from the C. P. R. boarding house east. If so, why waste words disputing about the lots at the west end?

Mr. G. O. Buchanan intends removing to the Selkirks shortly. He has a saw mill there.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McInnes will leave shortly for Seattle, where they intend residing for the future.

There is still about a foot of snow on the ground. It is thawing rapidly. The mountain streams are considerably swollen.

Mr. W. A. Ducker, D. L. S., of the C. P. R. land department is in town, presumably in connection with surveys in the new town site.

### Provincial Museum.

The following are the contributions to the Provincial Museum for the month of March: Victoria—D Dossy, snake in glass, ancient fire arm; Alick Anderson and G A McTavish, 140 native birds' eggs; Mayor Fell, two western bluebirds in glass case; J J Cowley, two sea mice; George F Langley, one [illegible] fish in glass; Carne & Munsie, section of petrified tree from Alaska, one flying fish; F K Williams, sample of silver amalgam from Vital creek; J Knight, one red-shafted woodpecker. North Saanich—D A McTavish, one stone axe, entomological cork. Ladner's Landing—Paul Ladner, Townsend's fly-catching thrush; Thos McNeeley, one northern diver. Fort Simpson—W B Anderson, one sea argus, Indian curios, two gray-crowned finches, envelope of shale. London, Ont.—Prof. Saunders, entomological press and cork. Moodyville—Capt James Van Bramer, samples ores from Hope, Yale and Cherry creek mines.

### A Poor Showing.

Ottawa, March 30.—The report of Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, contains facts going to show that the position taken and maintained toward the United States fishermen is having a disastrous effect upon the shipping and trading interests of the maritime provinces. There was a falling off of [illegible] Canadian vessels and 434 foreign vessels in Canadian ports last year, compared with 1884.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 8, 1887

### A Metchosin Farmer Drowned.

It is feared that the owner of the sloop which drifted into Esquimalt harbor last Friday, and referred to in THE TIMES of that day, was a well-known Metchosin farmer, Mr. Daniel R. Rule, of Beechy Bay, who left that point on Thursday afternoon, for Victoria, with produce from his farm. He has not been heard of or seen since, and the supposition now is that the sloop was caught in the gale of Friday, and being somewhat top heavy, she capsized, as part of her cargo, such as poultry, &c., has drifted ashore on Capt. McCallum's beach. Mr. Rule was well known in this city and in Cassiar. He was a hard-working, industrious person. He leaves behind him a widow and four fatherless children. Mr. George Brown, a neighboring farmer, was in the city this morning endeavoring to find a clue as to the whereabouts of the missing man. From him it is learned that on Friday morning Mr. Rule called in at the quarantine hospital, where he had breakfast with Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brown, and left there about 10 o'clock for this city. That was the last seen of him. He has been a settler at Beechy Bay for about five years. Prior to his residing there he worked a claim on Defot Creek, Cassiar, which he owned. He was a native of Cornwall, England.

### A Jubilee Edition.

Mr. L. Samuel has undertaken the work of getting out a special Jubilee edition of the *West Shore*, dealing exclusively with British Columbia. It will treat on the Province by rail and by water. It will be profusely illustrated with fine engravings, which have been prepared for the edition regardless of cost in order to place the province before the public in a truthful, attractive form, so that the province will have every reason to be proud of the showing to be made, pictorially and otherwise. The *West Shore* ranks with the leading magazines of the country, and reaches the English speaking people all over the world. It has the largest and most extended circulation of any publication on the Pacific coast, and is the only one devoted to the legitimate illustration and description of our magnificent Western world. As such it is looked upon as an authority, and is eagerly read by thousands in search of information about this region. It has done more in the past to introduce the province to the favorable consideration of strangers than any other publication, and is now prepared to excel its former best efforts. We bespeak for Mr. Samuel a liberal support for his enterprise.

### Passes or Fares.

At a meeting of the passenger and emigrant association, held in St. Paul last Saturday, the emigrant rates were abolished and made second-class.

All second-class tickets to points west, where the first class is less than $10, will be withdrawn; that is, $10 is the minimum price of any second-class fares on the Northern Pacific to all points east of Casselton, and although the Manitoba is not in the association, it is supposed that the same rule will be adopted on that road. Excursion rates were fixed over the Northern Pacific to Portland and return at $90, to Tacoma and return $100, to Victoria and return $105, tickets to be good for six months and for thirty days on either trip. The matter of issuing half-fare tickets to clergymen was discussed, but the matter was not decided.

### What's in a Name?

More than most people imagine, judging from the long and acrimonious discussion this forenoon on Mr. Higgins' proposition to change the name of Vancouver back to Granville. It is, we think a regrettable circumstance that the miserable sectionalism of the parish politician who represents Esquimalt should have found any support in the House, and it is still further to be deplored that the representatives of Victoria should have been a unit in antagonizing the sister city on the inlet. Mr. Dunsmuir, we are glad to say, rose above his confreres, and the House by a large majority voted the motion down.

### The Stranded Mexico.

Mr. R. P. Rithet yesterday went on board the stranded Mexico. At low tide the greater portion of her was above water. Her position was not changed from that already reported. A survey of the vessel has been ordered by the underwriters. With that object in view Capts. Urquhart, Clarke and Collister will take passage by the Louise to-morrow morning for the scene of the disaster and make a complete survey of the vessel. Many are of the opinion that she can be floated at high tide.

### Disasters in Newfoundland.

A St. John, N. F., dispatch of the 2nd, announces that no further particulars have been ascertained concerning the Eagle disaster. The steamer Aurora has been dispatched to the scene, and hopes are entertained that some of the Eagle's crew are still alive. A party of sealers went from the shore on the west coast of Newfoundland on a sealing expedition, and ice moved seaward carrying the men with it. The men had been frozen to death.

### Desirable Class of Settlers.

Acting under instructions from the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Dyke, the government agent at Liverpool, has just dispatched a man to Norway to select suitable settlers for the island, which the British Columbia government has recently reserved for them, between Vancouver Island and the mainland. It is expected that these settlers will be instrumental in developing the vast fishery resources of the Pacific Coast of the Dominion.

### St. George's Society.

The annual meeting of the B. C. St. George's Society took place at Odd Fellow's Hall last evening. The following officers were elected: M. W. T. Drake, president; J. Fell, vice president; W. Shears, treasurer; J. J. Austin, secretary; Dr. Jackson, physician; directors, C. E. Redfern, J. McCandlish, G. Powell, T. G. Partridge, G. Fairbrother.

### Presbyterian Missions.

The Presbyterian home mission committee of the western section commenced its half yearly meeting on the 30th ult. The appointments to mission fields for the summer months will be made, and the staff in Manitoba and British Columbia increased.

### Reaching Out.

Mr. Chas. Gabriel, proprietor of the Japanese Bazaar, left this morning for Winnipeg to make arrangements for moving the branch store there into more commodious premises. Mr. Gabriel has secured premises adjoining the new post-office in that city, a most advantageous situation.

### The "Vancouver" Vote.

In respect to the vote given by the Victoria members on Mr. Higgins' motion to change the name of Vancouver, it is due to Mr. Prior to state that at the time he was in the chair and consequently did not vote.

### Vancouver Presbyterians.

The call of the congregation of the first Presbyterian church, Vancouver, was unanimously in favor of Rev. T. Gavin Thompson.

# NEW FREIGHT RATES.

## How the Inter-State Commerce Act will Operate on Trade

## On the Pacific Coast---New and Old Rates Compared--Sharp Advance.

Importers and shippers on the coast are now beginning to realize the effect the Inter-State Commerce Act is going to have upon their operations. The rates on all the transcontinental lines have taken a sharp advance.

EAST-BOUND RATES.

The Portland *Oregonian* in referring to the new transportation rates says that the new east-bound rates now in force, and which it is more than probable will be the rates for the season are, on wool, $3.35 per 100 lbs to Chicago (the transcontinental lines make rates no further east than Chicago), and 55 cents from Chicago to Boston; total, Portland to Boston, $3.90. Rates from interior points in Oregon and Washington are the same. Salmon to Chicago is $1.55; to New York about 45 cents more; total, $2. Last year's rate, 92c. Hops to Chicago, $1.95; to New York, about $2.55. Last year's rates, $1.22. It will now be impossible to ship live sheep east. Mr. Fordyce who has 10,000 sheep on the Snake river in Idaho, says the new schedule of freights between the west and the east has been increased from 65c. to $4.25. The opinion is now entertained that the effect of the Interstate Commerce Act will be the building up of manufactories on this coast, and that instead of wool being shipped east it will be manufactured in the west into clothing, flannels and similar fabrics.

WEST-BOUND RATES.

Following is the new tariff on west bound freight now in force from St. Paul and Missouri River points to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle.

| Classes. | New Tariff. |
|---|---|
| First class | $4 00 |
| Second class | 3 50 |
| Third class | 3 00 |
| Fourth class | 2 50 |
| Fifth class | 2 25 |
| Class A | 2 10 |
| Class B | 1 75 |
| Class C | 1 40 |
| Class D | 1 10 |
| Class E | 1 00 |

These rates will be subject to the "Joint Western Classification," which is the classification adopted by all the roads between Chicago and the Missouri river, and differs slightly from the transcontinental classification.

In making comparisons between the new tariff and the old one, it should be remembered that the old tariff was obsolete and had not been in force since the dissolution of the Transcontinental association a year ago, and the war of rates which followed. It serves only as a basis on which to cut rates. The general rule has been to make the rate 50 per cent. of the tariff, with a minimum of 60 cents per hundred. Take, for instance, first-class freight. The apparent increase is 50 cents a hundred. In reality it is $2.25, because the rate at which first-class freight is carried is $1.75; not at $3.50. This class includes dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and merchandise generally on which the freight does not cut much of a figure in the cost to the consumer. With agricultural implements the rate is increased 222 per cent. Under the present classification they come under class A; under the new, under fifth class; present cut rate, 70 cents; new rate, $2.25; increase, $1.55, which will amount on each reaper to a little more than $7.50. With barbed wire, a very important item in this country, the increase is still larger. It will be in the fifth class, and has been coming at the minimum rate, 60 cents. This will increase the price $1.65 per hundred.

### For the North.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz left on Tuesday for Fort Simpson and way ports, carrying 300 tons of freight. The following passengers are on board: Geo Kenney, for Omineca; J A Carthew, D W Morrow, Mr and Mrs Nash, for Rivers Inlet; R Cunningham, Inverness; S A Spencer, C Clifford, C Hankin, T W Consut, Neil Cunningham, and 44 Chinamen. Messrs Carthew and Morrow go to Rivers Inlet to take charge of and operate the Wannock cannery, for Messrs Cowan & Shaw, of this city.

### A New Consul.

Dennis Donahue has been appointed British Consul at San Francisco, vice G. E. Stanley who will be placed on the pension list, he having served over thirty-five years for the English government. Vice-Consul Mason will still retain his position. Mr. Donahue has been in the United States over thirty years, and has served as British Consul at Buffalo, New York, New Orleans and Baltimore. He was in Baltimore nearly ten years. While there he proved himself a first-class officer, and, by his gentlemanly conduct, made hosts of friends.

### Stormy Weather.

For several days past the weather at New Westminster has been extremely disagreeable. The velocity of the wind at times was from 25 to 40 miles an hour, and coming from the northwest was very cold. At Langley sleet and snow fell, and on the North Arm several buildings were demolished. The barn of Thomas McGee was blown down, W. H. Loudon's barn was unroofed, and a house in course of erection by J. McDonald was moved from its position and considerably damaged. The fences in many places were levelled to the ground.

### Fatal Accident at Donald.

A Donald dispatch of the first inst. states that on Tuesday last Thos. Scurry, section foreman at Ross Peak Siding was killed. He was in a deep snow cut, fixing something about the track, and when he saw the work train backing towards him he climbed the bank; but as the train was passing the snow gave way and he was carried under the cars. His legs were severed at the body, and in two hours he was dead. His brother lives in Selkirk, Manitoba.

### Y. M. C. A.

Friends of this deserving institution are being appealed to for financial aid by way of subscriptions. It is to be hoped those having the work in hand will meet with liberal encouragement at the hands of our citizens. The Y. M. C. A. is an institution that should be generously patronized by all who are in a position to do so, for already it has accomplished much good amongst the young people of the city.

### The Russian Bear.

The Russian consul of San Francisco has given notice to all sealing and trading vessels that several cruisers will patrol the Siberian coast and the western half of the Behring sea to prevent illicit trading during the coming summer.

### Yale Election.

In the House last night, Hon. Mr. Davie said the writ for the Yale election would issue to-day. We learn that Mr. Vernon will have a strong opposition. Mr. Pennie will very probably be his opponent.

### Sworn In.

The new Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. F. G. Vernon, was sworn in on Saturday. He will very likely seek re-election at once.

# IMMIGRATION PROSPECTS.

## Encouraging Outlook for British Columbia in England.

The London correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette*, writing under date the 12th March, says: The emigration season has already commenced. The Allan line steamer of the week before last took out ninety-eight booked through to the Northwest and British Columbia by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The prospects both in Britain and on the continent are encouraging. The Colonial exhibition and the general increase of interest in colonial affairs have not been without their effect; and to these circumstances, coming upon the foundation laid by the work of past years, must be attributed the increase of both British and continental enquiries, which is reported from the Canadian government, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the steamship and other agencies. A distinct feature in these enquiries is the

MARKED PROMINENCE GIVEN TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A short time ago a party of twenty farmers from Cheshire left to settle near New Westminster, while on all hands in the United Kingdom British Columbia seems to be naturally coming forward—I say naturally with intent, for it would be difficult for the province to be represented in a more lackadaisical happy-go-lucky way in England than it now is. In Norway, too, a representative from the Pacific province has been deputed by the Canadian Pacific Railway company—not by the Canadian government alone, as has been stated—to get together a colony of farmer-fishermen to settle on an island between Vancouver Island and the mainland, which the government has specially set apart. The British emigration to the Northwest will, I learn, come for the most part from the central counties of England—Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire—and be of a most desirable class, small tenant farmers, who are tired of the fight against low prices and the

GENERAL DEPRESSION OF AGRICULTURE

at home. Scotland will seemingly send little to Canada this season unless the Imperial Government adopts the emigration recommendations of the Crofter commission, as it should undoubtedly do. Much the same must be said of Ireland. If the talked of land measure of Lord Salisbury enables assistance to emigrate to be given by the state to farmers and inhabitants in the congested districts of Ireland, some emigration to the Northwest may result, but not otherwise. The general continental emigration to Canada will come from Sweden, Norway and North Germany, though Roumania and South Russia are likely to send batches to swell the colonies already established in the Ottawa valley and in the Northwest.

### *A STRONG GOVERNMENT.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Our present government, backed by a never-failing majority of 15, and in the future to consist of a cabinet of four members, must, we suppose, be regarded as a strong government. But a strong government is not necessarily a good government, for there is always the danger it will take undue advantage of its position to the public detriment. Never was it more imminent than at the present moment, in being furnished with a million of public money at its disposal. At the very first opportunity the unfortunate tendency of having such a power is shown by the proposed appointment of a fourth portfolio. A ministry with a million of money at command must, forsooth, not only have four portfolios, but an ornamental head as President of the Council, for to whom the honor of the position is sufficient remuneration. Who this distinguished individual is, who is to be satisfied with this peculiar compensation of honor for his services, is not yet made known; nor did the Premier divulge the secret of the name of the future Finance Minister. What occasion there was for such mystification is inconceivable, verily:

> "For ways that are dark—
> "And tricks that are vain,"
> It is not only the Heathen Chinee
> That are very peculiar.

It would seem that the ministry, having been relieved of past impecuniosity, and suddenly plunged into supposed affluence by this loan of a million, have become so elated, that to use a phrase of the late Governor Kennedy "they have become too big for their boots." The present outlook of things calls for economy, and not addition to expense of government, and to attempt to increase it at this critical juncture betrays a heartless indifference amounting to a mockery of the anxieties now pervading the mind of this community. With the Premier, acting as Premier and Attorney-General, there can be no sufficient reason advanced why the Provincial Secretary and Finance Minister should not be one and the same person. An English statesman on one occasion, having to enquire what were the duties of an archdeacon, received for answer "to attend to the duties of an archdeacon." An answer about as vague might be given as to the duties of Provincial Secretary. Its duties are not so absorbing but that they can be very well represented by the Minister of Finance. The position of Provincial Secretary alone would be little short of a sinecure, and would be a luxury ill in accord with the public purse. If this matter, in the form of a plebiscite, were submitted to the public we are satisfied that would be their answer, notwithstanding the fifteen majority of the House. The ministry are not consulting the wishes of the community in this addition of cost involved in the fourth portfolio, and of which indeed they seem to have some secret misgivings in keeping back, as a mystery, the name of the future Finance Minister.

UTILITY AND ECONOMY.

Victoria, April 4, 1887.

### After the Czar.

LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch from Vienna to the *Chronicle* says: While the Czar was walking on a terrace overlooking the lawn at Gatchina Palace, a shot was fired from behind a bush. The bullet whistled close to the Czar's ear. A second shot was fired from behind another bush, but without effect. A sentinel near fired upon the first assassin, and is reported to have killed him on the spot. The second assassin tried to escape, but was arrested. He proved to be an officer in the army.

Three persons who were concerned in the attempt to assassinate the Czar by means of bombs in St. Petersburg, on March 13, were hanged Thursday morning. Twenty more officers in various branches of the service have been arrested in connection with the attempt made against the life of the Czar in the park of Gatchina Palace on Thursday last.

### The Canadian Navy.

OTTAWA, March 30.—Sir Henry Holland, having announced in the British House of Commons that Canada had a right to operate armed cruisers without the consent of the Imperial parliament, a discussion has ensued here which brings out these facts: The act which incorporated the Dominion gave a power to make laws relating to militia and naval defenses. The Dominion parliament has enacted the same, providing merely for a marine police force, and nothing more. High authority here declares that under the act of confederation Canada can only establish a regular navy through the passage of a bill, which, to be effective, must first receive the assent of the British government.

# GOSSIP FROM ENGLAND

## A Real Estate Transfer--Condition of Trade---Lord R. Churchill.

## The Queen's Jubilee--An American Exhibition---A Famous Racer.

SALE OF A LARGE ESTATE.

NOTTINGHAM, March 15.—It is seldom in these days that one has to record so important a sale as that just effected by Messrs. Chinnock, Galsworthy, and Chinnock, viz., Jervaux Abbey forming part of the Marquis of Ailesbury's Yorkshire estates, comprising 10,002 acres, with a gross rental of £11,675 a year; the price realised is £310,000, with the timber to be paid for extra. Mr. Cunliffe Lister, of Bradford, is the purchaser. It will be remembered he also bought of the same firm in 1882, the Swinton-park estate, which lies contiguous and comprises 22,680 acres. The two estates now combined extend over an area of about 12 square miles, with the river Ure flowing through the centre, and certainly form one of the most important properties in England. Mr. Lister is a member of one of the oldest Yorkshire families. He is in many respects one of the most remarkable men of the age; his invention of the combing-machine has been the instrument of the acquisition of more than one fortune, besides giving employment at Mr. Lister's own mills at Mannighan, near Bradford, to between 3,000 and 4,000 hands. The story of that invention is one of the romances of trade, and struck the active mind of the late Mr. Mark Pattison as one of the most marvellous incidents of this century. The principal article of manufacture at Manningham just now is plush.

THE REVIVAL OF TRADE.

The most satisfactory news that one hears in the lobby of the House of Commons (says a London correspondent) is that of the revival of trade. All sorts and conditions of members have evidence to show that business is brightening everywhere. The legislators who are specially interested in railways and in the iron trade, in the coal trade, the timber trade, and the textile industries, all alike are becoming more and more cheerful. Even those interested in agriculture are beginning to take a more hopeful view of things. They have come to the conclusion that prices have touched bottom at last. Land which has been a drug in the market for many years is now selling. One hears of properties which have been put up to auction again and again, without having attracted a single bid, being disposed of by private treaty. Sir Robert Fowler, who traveled in far countries during the parliamentary recess, is of opinion that we are at the beginning of what may be a prolonged period of great prosperity. The baronet is a high authority on these matters.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S CHANCE WILL COME.

Lord Randolph Churchill is not quite forgotten. His friends think his absence extremely prudent, and it will be prolonged until the coming crisis is past. They are sure that he is in no danger of becoming a Liberal. Even now there are some of the Tories saying that nothing but Lord Randolph's presence in the cabinet is a guarantee against any relapse into the old ways. All agree that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer does well to be out of the way, and in spite of the immense ascendancy of Lord Salisbury in the Tory party—never so great as since he dispensed with his youthful colleague—it is not difficult to see that there may come a time when the progressive section may feel that they have fallen back into the ruts of traditional policy, and may look to Paddington for their deliverer.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: I learn from a private letter received from Vienna that a magnificent dinner service of the Dresden bright yellow ware, only used for Royal presents, is being made there by order of the Emperor William for the Queen for presentation on the occasion of her jubilee. Each plate will have five medallions, having on them either allegorical pictures recalling memorable incidents in the Victoria era or portraits of celebrities of the Queen's reign. There are to be in all 288 large and 120 small plates, and 72 dishes of all sizes, besides tureens, sauce-boats and fruit dishes. The centrepiece for flowers and fruit will be surmounted by a statuette of the Queen, and have medallion portraits in relief—white or gold—of the members of the Royal Family of England.

THE FORTHCOMING AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

The extent of the grounds to be occupied by the forthcoming American exhibition at Earl's Court, Kensington, will amount to nearly 23 acres. Nearly six acres will be laid out in pleasure grounds, and the flora will include all such American specimens as will stand the English climate. Two military bands will play alternately in the grounds, and there will, in addition, be pavillions for special exhibits, refreshments, &c., roller coasters, and a model of the celebrated American switch-back railway in Pennsylvania. Two performances daily will also be given by Buffalo Bill on the grounds of the Wild West.

A STRAW HOUSE AT THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

At this exhibition in the spring there will be a house of straw, now being made in Philadelphia. It is an American suburban villa, very handsome and thoroughly artistic in design, two and a half storeys high, and covering a space of 42 feet by 50 feet. It is constructed entirely of materials made from straw, and will prove a great attraction.

ANOTHER FAMOUS RACER.

There was a great gathering of sportsmen at Tattersall's the other day. Some very valuable studs were disposed of at good prices. The misfortune which has fallen upon the Duke of Westminster's famous racer Ormonde, was a general subject of talk. Ormonde, in the opinion of most specialists, was the best three year old that ever ran on the turf. The wise men of the turf, however, are inclined to believe that no less an equine wonder may come to light this year. We are three months from Derby day, yet the Bacon has already been declared by the unanimous consent of racing men as the winner of the Blue Riband of the Turf. The horse which is to occupy the position on the turf in 1887 that Ormonde filled in the previous year is the property of Mr. Matthew Dawson and another person, said to be the Prince of Wales or Lord Randolph Churchill.

THE DATE OF THE JUBILEE.

The London *Standard* points out that England will celebrate the Queen's Jubilee somewhat later than other portions of the Empire; but the *fete* will be held in the season when England is at its best, and when there is most chance of fair skies and genial air. Her Majesty has been pleased to propose to attend a Thanksgiving Service in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday, June 21st, and the government have decided to that the day day shall be observed as a national holiday.

THE JUBILEE NAVAL REVIEW.

Sixteen gunboats and a large flotilla of torpedo boats are to be made ready at Portsmouth for the jubilee naval review at Spithead at the end of May. Besides the powerful squadron of ships now in the steam reserve, three sea going squadrons will take part in the review. The reserve squadron is to be at Spithead by the 25th of May, the training squadron will return by the end of next month, and the channel squadron, due at Gibraltar on the 28th April, will be ordered home for the review.

THE GAMBLING

on board the Atlantic liners will soon be brought before the judges in the shape o an action at law. Some strange and startling revelations, it is said, will then be made of how young fellows get booked in the smoking-room, voyage after voyage by professional sharpers, who live by what they make on board.

PROPOSED ELEVATED RAILWAY FOR LEEDS.

An "elevated" single line railway is proposed for Leeds. The devisers are Messrs. J. C. Jefferson and J. T. Pulton, of Leeds; and the new line is intended to run from North-street to Roundhay Park. It is claimed that it would need less capital; would give most direct and rapid communication, low fares, comfortable carriages; and that it would be the least objectionable of any system to dwellers on the route.

J. H.

### PERSONALS.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. John Gilmour, a well known rancher of Nicola, is in the city.

Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, ex-M. P. P. leaves for the east this evening. He will go as far as Winnipeg and other eastern centres before going back to Kootenay.

Mr. W. R. Oxley, Brantford, Ont., is in the city and registered at the Clarence. He is land hunting for himself and a colony of intending emigrants from that important section of the Dominion.

Mr. John Martin, chief packer for Callbreath, Grant & Cook, of Cassiar, returned from the east via the N. P. R. yesterday. When returning to the eastern provinces, the home of his parents, he arrived at his mother's residence just one hour before she died. The lady was 84 years of age.

### An Excellent Appointment.

Prof. Herr Heinrich Bohrer, late of Montreal, and who was musical tutor to H. R. H. the Princess Louise during her stay in Canada, has been appointed professor of piano at Angela College, this city. The Professor is a teacher and pianist in the highest sense of the words. Mrs. Lombard, formerly teacher of music at Angela College, has also been tendered her old position. Miss Dupont, the principal of the college, is to be congratulated upon her choice and it shows how the lady leaves nothing undone which tends to make Angela College one of the finest institutions of learning on the coast.

### Stipendiary Magistrate.

Mr. S. Y. Wootton has been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate at Metlakahtla, and will go north on the Boscowitz, which he will join at Nanaimo to-morrow. We congratulate our young freind upon his elevation to the bench, and have no doubt he will fill the position with credit to himself and advantage to the province.

THE Toronto *Tribune* Publishing Co has assigned. Liabilities and assets unknown. The paper, of which Hon. T. W. Anglin was editor, ceased publication two weeks ago.

THE Ottawa Department of Agriculture has received information that about one thousand immigrants are snowed up on the Intercolonial between Rimouski and River du Loup.

A DEPUTATION of Maritime Province men interested in iron, steel and coal waited upon Sir Charles Tupper in Halifax, asking the imposition of higher duties on those minerals. He promised that the Government would take the matter into consideration.

IN the Ontario Legislature the Attorney-General's act for the protection of infant children has been read a second time. The bill deals with the evils of baby-farming and gives municipal authorities power to license and regulate houses carrying on such business.

A DEPUTATION from the Toronto branch of the Irish National League were last week informed on undoubted authority that the Ontario government would this session introduce a resolution condemning the Irish Crimes bill now before the British House of Commons and expressing sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for Home Rule.

THE British Government have, it is stated, in course of preparation a bill to amend the Limited Liability Acts, the object being to prevent, as far as possible, unscrupulous persons from promoting companies for their own aggrandisement, irrespective of the necessity for such companies or their prospects of ultimate success.

THE Hon. William Macdougall has published a statement, in which he contends that the Canadian Government's position regaring the fisheries dispute is wrong. He defends the position taken by Secretary Bayard, and condemns the present government as having put a very narrow construction upon the treaty of 1818.

A VERY stringent act will be introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature on Monday to prevent profanation of the Lord's Day. It provides penalties for any one buying, selling or trafficking, or doing any manual labor not works of necessity or mercy, engaging in any game, fishing operation, street cars or running railways or steamboat excursions.

IN THE Nova Scotia legislature, Premier Fielding announced that no official correspondence in relation to the question of repeal had yet taken place between the Government of Nova Scotia and those of the other maritime provinces, and that he would in a short time make known the purport of the communications between the governments on this subject.

THE Toronto Licensed Victuallers' Association, in view of the action of the city council in reducing the saloon licenses, have reorganized, and the membership will now embrace hotel-keepers, brewers, soda water manufacturers, cigar manufacturers, and in fact everyone interested in the liquor traffic. They have determined to block at any cost any further attempts to reduce licenses.

IT is said that the main building now being constructed on the grounds of The American Exhibition of the Arts, Inventions, Manufactures, Resources and Products of the United States, at Earl's Court, Kensington, is entirely unique, and will in itself be a most interesting exhibit. The entire framework of the structure is composed of steel rails, such as are used in constructing railways.

# THE CAPITAL CITY.

## What is Said of and About Victoria and Her Surroundings.

## A City of Enviable Reputation --Very English in Flavor.

[From a Travelling Correspondent of the Toronto WEEK.]

THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Victoria is a city of some 12,000 inhabitants, a very heterogeneous population of whites, Indians and Chinese; the latter number over 1,200, and occupy an especial quarter of the town assigned to them. At one time the influx of Celestials was so great that the government levied a tax of $50 on every new arrival; this has had a repressive effect upon Chinese immigration. They seem to do all the menial work in Victoria, except the skilled labor, and to be universally employed. Their contempt for women is most amusing, and in their domestic capacity, they bow only to the master of the house, often dismissing the mistress from the kitchen by a curt "too much talkee, talkee, go way." The city is beautifully situated on its landlocked harbor, and possesses many handsome buildings. The parliament houses and provincial offices, on the James Bay side of the harbor, display a curious style of semi-Oriental architecture; they are set in the midst of well-kept and luxuriant grounds, and are well worth a visit. There is also a handsome theatre, small, but complete, and an excellent club. Indeed, the fame of the Union Club, in Victoria, has gone abroad far and wide to the distant corners of the globe. Most of the buildings in the city, with the exception of those I have mentioned, are wooden, as are all the private houses. The majority of these, however, are really villas, each standing in its own brilliant garden, gay with flowering shrubs and plants, and it is surprising how artistic such wooden walls can be made by the application of a little taste and a large quantity of paint. The verdure of the turf, the presence of holly, ivy, cypress, laurel, and other English plants, the vast expanse of brown bracken growing in every available spot along the road and on all waste lands, together with the woods of oak trees to be met with in every direction, give

A VERY ENGLISH FLAVOR

to Vancouver Island. Beacon Hill Park, half a mile from the centre of Victoria, is a stretch of broken downs, rising in one part to a slight elevation, as its name indicates. In October, when I saw it, it was rich in the warm, brown tints of a wilderness of bracken, which splashed the ground with lovely dull russet hues. This locality was very suggestive to my mind of the Hampshire coast, and the view from the highest point was entrancing, showing part of Vancouver Island extending in a broken line of wooded hills in the bluest of blue distances, with the entrances to the harbors of Victoria and Esquimalt, mere streaks of silver disappearing behind two belts of land. Looking across the straits of Juan de Fuca, whose waters wash the gravel beach below, the eye rests upon the beautiful range of the Olympian Mountains in Washington Territory, their bases showing apparently this inlet of the Pacific. Behind lies the city, and country adjacent to it, a well cultivated, fertile land, dotted with pretty houses and cottages nestling in luxuriant fields and groves. This view includes Carey Castle, the residence of the Lieut.-Governor, crowning the whole district from its lofty elevation, and offering

A GLORIOUS PICTURE

of land and water, not speedily forgotten by the casual visitor. Should the weather be favorable, the snow-capped summit of Mount Baker, in American territory, may be seen, lying like a blue gray mass upon the horizon.

The drives about Victoria are delightful, and offer every variety of scenery; one of the most interesting is to Esquimalt, three miles from the city, the naval station of the Pacific squadron. The Dominion Government have almost completed here a dry-dock intended to accommodate vessels of a very large size. It is four hundred and fifty feet long and twenty-six feet deep, with a width of 90 feet at the entrance, and is built entirely of concrete faced with sandstone.

THE ISLAND RAILWAY,

between Victoria and Nanaimo was completed this autumn; the latter place seventy miles from the capital, is situated on high rising ground, and has a fine harbor, besides being the important centre of the coaling interest of Vancouver Island. The coal mined there is of the best bituminous quality, and is largely shipped to San Francisco, the Sandwich Islands and China; 300,000 tons are exported annually to California, where it commands the highest price, in spite of the 20 per cent. duty levied upon it. Victoria is called England without its east winds, and all the plants and shrubs peculiar to the Mother Country grow and flourish luxuriantly out of doors. The spring is early, and flowers may be said to bloom in the gardens all the year round. House rent is cheap in Victoria, and the accommodation it provides excellent.

LIVING IS EXPENSIVE;

all the luxuries and necessaries of life are double the price of their eastern equivalents, except fish and game, both cheap and abundant. Wages are high. Fuel is an extensive item, but the houses are heated only by stoves or open fires. Money seems to be no object in British Columbia. The subject of expense does not occur, and coppers do not circulate. The Victorians appear to possess all they require, and to live simply, unostentatiously, but most hospitably, as all visitors to the capital will testify. In conclusion, I can only add that the journey

FROM ONTARIO TO THE PACIFIC,

over a road as well engineered, equipped, and managed as the C. P. R., can confidently be recommended to all with the full assurance that it will not disappoint their most sanguine anticipations. The varied character alone of the scenery they will enjoy in traveling through this portion of the great Dominion cannot be surpassed in any country of the world. Beginning with the fertile districts of Ontario, they will soon pass on to the iron-bound rocky shores of Lake Superior, and leaving these behind, cross the boundless prairies of the Northwest, only to revel in the beauty and grandeur of the Rocky, Selkirk, Gold, Cascade, and Coast Ranges, and will feel with me, when they end their journey amid the rural surroundings of Vancouver Island, that they have indeed traversed a continent, and alighted in another world, "on the far Pacific slope."

### Sensational Case in Seattle.

SEATTLE, April 2—Drs. P. B. Miller and H. M. Hall, Coroner Root and Sheriff Cochrane went to Slaughter yesterday to make an examination of the body of Mrs. Spafford, whose death, under peculiar circumstances, occurred last Saturday. Evidence given by neighbors was that carbolic acid, aqua ammonia and chloroform had been given in doses, either of which would have proved fatal, the woman being in a delicate condition. The stomach, intestines and other organs were brought to Seattle for careful examination. There has, as yet, been no evidence adduced that would lead to the belief that the woman died from other than natural causes.

### Imperial Parliament.

In the House of Commons on the 1st inst., the Hon. W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury, suggested that if the Irish Crimes bill be read the first time to-night, a second reading could be taken up Tuesday. Then there will be an interval of a week between the second reading and going into committee. It was the imperative duty of the government to insist on the house coming to an early decision on the bill. Referring to the land bill, he said it, was of vital importance that the government use every effort to make the measure a law.

CLOTURE CARRIED.

In the House of Commons on the 1st inst., the Cloture was carried by a vote of 351 to 253, and the first reading of the Coercion bill was acted upon without division.

THE CRIMES ACT.

The whips of both parties in the House of Commons are doing their utmost to secure a full attendance. It is not known positively whether Parnell will move the amendment of which he has given notice. Gladstone and the Liberals will meet the government's motion for a second reading of the Irish crimes act amendment bill with a hostile amendment. The form which this shall take has not yet been decided upon.

LORD CADOGAN'S BILL.

The *News* says the land bill introduced by Lord Cadogan in the House of Lords yesterday evening convicts the ministry of the grossest inconsistency, and entirely justifies Parnell's action during the last autumn's session of parliament. The first thing that strikes a reader of Lord Cadogan's speech is that, inadequate as the bill may be, it entirely dispenses with the necessity for coercion, or, rather, it would if the necessity existed. Balfour argues that an illegal combination prevents tenants in Ireland from paying their rents. Lord Cadogan formally admits that tenants are evicted for not paying impossible rents.

HONORING THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria arrived at Cannes on Friday. Her Majesty drove from the railway station to the Villa Edelweisse in an open carrage without riders, escorted by a guard of honor, a force of mounted gendarmes and the Cannes fire brigade. The houses along the route were decorated with flags, and the people that filled the streets enthusiastically cheered Her Majesty. The French Mediterranean squadron, which has been ordered to Cannes, sailed with the Queen on board.

A MEMBER EXPELLED.

LONDON, April 2.—Great excitment was created in France to-day by Germany expelling the Reichstag member from Alsace-Lorraine and forcing him over the frontier to France. The plucky member intends to return to Berlin through Belgium and demand his seat.

# OUR OWN COUNTRY.

## Items of Interest Received by Wire and by Mail.

## Happenings Throughout Eastern Canada Boiled Down.

Over $20,000 has been subscribed to the Hamilton Y. M. C. A. building fund.

Last week the Toronto carriers delivered 205,715 letters and 53,749 newspapers.

A heavy gale Saturday did considerable damage on the Island, opposite Toronto.

At the Congregational conference in Toronto last week the question of the removal of the church college from Montreal to Toronto was discussed.

The directors of the various cemeteries in Toronto have decided after April 1st to close them against Sunday interments except in cases of extreme necessity.

Mr. A. Rich, of Sarnia, sailed from New York on Saturday for England, thence to Cape Town, South Africa. It is Mr. R's intention to establish stores in the transvaal country.

Toronto city council will be asked to provide funds whereby three prizes may be offered to the fire brigade for the best means of saving lives at fires, the prizes being $100, $50 and $25.

The Guelph Ministerial Association have pronounced against Sunday milk delivery, against keeping stores open after 1 on Saturdays, and against keeping drug stores open on Sundays, to such an extent as prevents employees from attending church.

By the death of David W. McCall, on the 16th inst., Norfolk county lost an old and highly esteemed resident. He was born on the 21st of June, in the year 1817, on the homestead farm near Vittoria, and belonged to a family that has been prominently identified with the country since its first settlement in 1790.

His Excellency the Governor-General, Lady Lansdowne and suite purpose paying a visit to Toronto early in May, occupying a house for two or three weeks as they did at Montreal recently. It is possible that the interregnum between Mr. Robinson's departure from government house and Sir Alexander Campbell's arrival may be turned to account, and that their excellencies will put up at government house during the contemplated visit.

The sugar refiners, at a conference held in Montreal last week, decided on making new contracts to advance the price. Each company will do this on its own merits.

The C. P. R. has secured an important connection in the lease of the Connecticut & Passumpic River Railroad, extending from White River Junction, Vt., to the Canadian line—110 miles.

The government immigration sheds at Winnipeg were burnt down on Friday night. Fireman Devaney was severely hurt by a burnt part of the building falling upon him. His leg was broken and he was otherwise injured.

Sir Hector Langevin has returned to Ottawa from Montreal. It appears settled that he must go into the Senate and lead the government in place of Sir Alex. Campbell.

The Ottawa branch of the Irish National League have sent a cablegram to O'Brien, editor of the *United Ireland*, inviting him to come to Ottawa and speak on the subject of the evictions from the estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Adam Hudspeth, Conservative M. P. for North Victoria, has resigned owing to being disqualified as revising officer for North Victoria. The nominations for the new election will take place on the 13th, and polling on the 30th of April.

Mr. Gaudet, M. P. for Nicolet, while in Ottawa last week, said his constituents had approved of the position he took last session in supporting the resolution of non-confidence in the government, and that he has not changed his attitude. Gaudet voted last year with the opposition on all important questions, including M. C. Cameron's resolution condemning the government's Indian policy.

Following up the action of the Ontario bar, a deputation from the Montreal bar waited upon Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Thompson at Ottawa last week to press upon the government the necessity of increasing the salaries of the Quebec judges. The ministers promised to consider the request, and hinted that a general scheme for readjusting the salaries of judges throughout the Dominion would be introduced at the approaching session.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### Interesting and Instructive Paper Read Before the Royal Canadian Institute, London.

### By the Right Rev. the Bishop of New Westminster--Our Great Resources.

Following is the full text of the able and instructive paper read before the Royal Canadian Institute, London, England, a few weeks ago by His Lordship the Bishop of New Westminster. It is extracted from the *Colonies and India* of the 11th March:

#### THE SCOPE OF THE PAPER.

I must ask your leave to set myself right with you at the outset of my paper, by a few words of explanation as to its scope. I may probably be considered to be taking a liberty in setting up any limits at all within which I propose to restrict myself; but the simple question arise in my mind, shall I read a paper of which a considerable proportion must necessarily be drawn from the published reports of others, or shall I speak only of things within my own experience, thereby giving you the results of personal observation, and saving myself from any responsibility as regards the statements of others? I decided that since the Council has done me the honor of inviting me to read a paper on British Columbia, you would be best pleased to hear what I can tell you as the result of seven years' personal experience and observation. And inasmuch as my observation has covered that portion of British Columbia which presents the features of largest interest at the present day, I propose to myself, therefore, to consider, almost exclusively, the southern half of the mainland of the province, and as this alone comprises an area of nearly 180,000 square miles, it affords no lack of material for a short paper like this.

#### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Island of Vancouver was discovered so long ago as 1592, but was lost sight of, after that, for just two centuries, and the visit of Vancouver, in 1792, was almost of the character of a rediscovery. Though separated from the mainland only by a narrow strait, there were two distinct and independent governments, one on the island, the other on the mainland, up to 1866. In that year the two colonies were united, and Victoria, on Vancouver Island, became the capital of the whole. A difficulty arose between the people of Victoria and the people of Queenborough (which was the name of the capital of the mainland colony), on the question of some pre-eminence supposed to be inherent in the latter's title. The matter was referred to the colonial office, and actually laid before Her Majesty in Council, and everybody was made happy by the Royal decision, that Victoria should retain its name and precedence, and that Queenborough should be known henceforth as "New Westminster," and compensate itself for any loss of dignity by the assumption of the title of "Royal City," to mark the distinguished circumstances of its new name.

In 1871 the united colony voluntarily entered the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada, tempted, no doubt, thereto by promises which for many years remained unfulfilled; but whatever disappointment was for a while endured on this account, there is, I venture to think, no British Columbian to-day but is proud of the distinction of citizenship in one of the fairest and most promising dependencies of the Empire.

#### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

This citizenship is now a real thing, thanks to the energy which has pushed to its completion so gigantic an undertaking as the Canadian Pacific Railway. Commenced in 1880, and intended to be finished in 1891, the determination of the company, backed by the good will and the material assistance of the Government which inaugurated the work, carried it through in one half of the stipulated time, and at the prodigious average of one mile and a quarter per day. By this means British Columbia is now within 14 days of London, whereas it is, as it were, but yesterday, or the day before, that it could only be approached by San Francisco, or Panama, or even round Cape Horn itself. And the immediate advantage to the province in being put into direct communication with Eastern Canada markets, together with the saving of expensive freight through the United States, constituted in itself almost a commercial revolution.

#### A HIGHWAY TO THE EAST.

This, nevertheless, is but a small part of its usefulness. The importance to British Columbia of the Canadian Pacific Railway is that, instead of being at the end of a blind ally, she now occupies a conspicuous position on the main British high road round the world. She is in the stream of civilisation and commerce. And the effect of this has already been seen, not only in the presence of large numbers of travelers for pleasure or curiosity, but also in the presence in the shops of New Westminster of commercial travelers representing London business houses.

We are now, in fact, in touch with the rest of the world, a sort of stepping-stone between the hemispheres. To appreciate this fully it is necessary to examine a globe. A map, both as regards distance and directions, is very misleading. On a globe, the convenience of British Columbia in respect to our possessions in the East and Australia is more obvious. Estimating Vancouver City, the Pacific terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at 14 days' distance from Liverpool, though that can be easily reduced to 12, then Japan will be within twenty-four or twenty-five days of Liverpool; Hong Kong, thirty to thirty-one; Australia, thirty-one to thirty-two days; Calcutta, thirty-seven to thirty-eight days. And there is every reason to believe that, although the Atlantic passage may never be reduced below the present record, the service on the Pacific will be very greatly accelerated if the Canadian Pacific Railway establish, as is now proposed, their own lines of steamers to China, Japan, and Austrialia.

#### A MILITARY ROAD.

And this route to the East must be regarded from still another point of view—viz., from the point of view of the possible failure of the Suez Canal to provide us free access in that direction in time of war. Major C. Abercrombie Cooper, R. A., who wrote an article on the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Decemeer number of the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine*, says of it:—"As it to bear immediate testimony to the value of this transcontinental railway as a military line, the first loaded train that passed over its entire length from east to west was freighted with stores from the War Department transferred from Quebec to Vancouver." And it has been recently stated that the bridges and viaducts have been successfully tested as to their capacity to bear the transit of the heaviest guns, and that, therefore, as a military line, should occasion for its use in that regard unhappily arise, the Canadian Pacific Railway may be fully trusted. In this connection, mention should be made of

#### THE DRY DOCK AT ESQUIMALT,

our present naval station in the North Pacific, a work now approaching completion, and prosecuted conjointly, I believe, by the Dominion and Imperial Governments. It may be a question whether such a provision for necessary repairs of our fleet should not rather have been on Burrard Inlet, in the neighborhood of the terminus, and where fortifications for the protection of both might economically have been constructed; but at the time when the dry dock was originally decided upon the completion of the railway was still in the distant future, and it was beyond all reasonable conjecture that regular traffic would be established in 1886.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

Leaving Imperial interests, however, let us no turn to the future development of the province itself. Although the advantages to British Columbia of the present trunk line are of enormous importance, it must not be forgotten that the Canadian Pacific Railway is but, as it were, a slender thread drawn across the country. To the north and south of it are immense districts which still need roads, and railways, and canals to communicate, like veins, with the life-giving artery. Branch railways will doubtless be constructed in its own interests by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, as part of its privileges, enjoys a monopoly for a long term of years in this regard. Roads and canals are within the responsibilities of the Provincial Government, and one cannot view this prospect with the same amount of hopefulness as the other.

#### POLITICS.

The British Columbia Government has never distinguished itself for broad statesmanship. Isolated as the province has been with regard to the rest of Canada, it was, perhaps, scarcely unnatural that its political system should borrow too many of the features of the system prevailing across the boundary line. Politics are a profession, that is to say, by which men live; and political acts, as well as political speeches, have occasionally a very definite object, which is certainly not the progress and welfare of definite object. Public works, therefore, such as roads and bridges, are not always entered upon because they are needed, or where they are most needed, but are frequently the result of political arrangement. And these acknowledgements are sometimes made even antecedents to the support. Time will probably do something to remedy this by increasing the electorate, and enlarging the choice of representatives. At present but few of the better educated men can be prevailed upon to offer themselves for nomination. Still another remedy will be found, perhaps, in the influx of capital, which will not only do much of the work itself, but will also be able to bring irresistible influence to bear upon the government.

#### RESOURCES.

The mention of capital naturally suggests the question. How is capital to be invested? or, in other words, What are the resources of the country? In answering this question I must take the liberty of reminding you that I speak entirely for myself, and give you, just for what it is worth, my own opinion.

#### MINERALS.

On this understanding, I do not hesitate to put first the mineral wealth of the province. British Columbia has been described as a "sea of mountains." It is so in sober reality, apart altogether from poetic hyperbole. From the Rocky Mountains, which form its eastern boundary, to the coast, there is nothing which can called a plain or a prairie. Over range after range, in continuous succession, the iron horse plunges and climbs on his way to the sea. And these ranges are torn and cleft by thousands of creeks rushing down to swell the magnificence of the two great water courses of the country, the Fraser and the Columbia. These physical characteristics point indubitably to great mineral deposits.

#### GOLD.

Let me bring forward the evidence of the past. From 1858 to 1885, over $49,000,000, was yielded by the gold fields of British Columbia, or about ten millions of pounds sterling. And this yield was obtained, it has to be borne in mind, by a process the most elementary and inefficient. Without the capital necessary to introduce machinery, and with very little scientific knowledge, both mining and prospecting have been of the rudest description, so that, at this hour, the rewashing of the "tailings" of Williams Creek is one of the pet projects of Cariboo men. And if these tailings will repay washing, it follows of necessity that it only needs cheaper communications and the means for working on a sufficiently large scale to render the gravel banks of the great rivers remuneratively productive. An "expert" who had examined some of the Fraser river banks told me that, working on a large scale, such banks would pay for washing if they only yielded one halfpenny for every cubic yard of dirt.

#### SILVER.

The same remarks apply to silver mining. Silver ore is known to exist in several localities. It is, however, only worked by men of humble means, who can put into it nothing beyond their own savings from time to time. Although, however, I have put these metals first in order, I do not regard them as altogether first in importance. I believe that as a means to the development of the country, the rich deposits of baser metals are a surer foundation of prosperity, and in this respect, too, British Columbia has the most hopeful prospects.

#### COAL, IRON, AC.

At Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island, most conveniently situated as regards the terminus of the railway, are most extensive fields of bituminous coal, of such excellent quality that, although they posses mines of their own on Puget Sound, the United States Government procure the supply for their Pacific squadron from British Columbia. The average output of these mines has been about 200,000 tons annually; in 1885 it amounted to 365,000 tons; while many other deposits are known to exist, as at Burrard Inlet Nicola Valley, which will be called in requisition as soon as the demand arises. But in connection with these coal measures, another important industry of the future must be named, viz., the manufacture of iron. I am not learned as to "pigs" of any sort, but I may safely say that the successful manufacture of iron as a commercial enterprise depends upon the convenient juxtaposition of the ingredients, together with the price of labor. In the establishment of such a manufactory in a new country there are two other pre-requisites, viz. capital, and a demand for the manufactured article. A general increase in the use of machinery, the increase of steam shipping, the manufacture and repair of locomotives, will, in course of time, supply the latter of these two requisites, and then the necessary capital will not be far to seek.

But, without waiting for the future, there seem to be some grounds for the opinion that even now the local circumstances are so favorable that

#### PIG IRON COULD BE MANUFACTURED

in British Columbia at so low a rate that it would be profitable to export it both to the United States and to Europe. I derive this opinion from an article in the *Ironmonger* of November 26, 1886, to which my attention was drawn a month or two since. From this it would appear that charcoal pig could be turned out in British Columbia and Puget Sound at £3 6s. 8d. and coke pig at £1 12s. 3d. per ton, equal to Blaenavon or Pontypool best, and at about half the cost. If these figures be correct, it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the fact to British Columbia. The article concludes: "In any case the developments of the Far West are likely to be startling and rapid, particularly now that the Canadian Pacific Railway has been completed, and these developments are worthy of being carefully watched by those who have trade interests in North America, the Pacific, or the extreme Orient."

#### MICA.

Another natural production of the country, though one perhaps of lesser interest to English people, is mica, a year or two ago, was discovered in great abundance in the neighborhood of the Clearwater river, a tributary of the Thompson. Mica is extensively used in the manufacture of the ordinary heating stoves of Canada and the United States. I believe it has a marketable value in pieces as small as 4 inches by 2. In the deposits referred to it is found in sheets which will bear cutting to 14 inches by 10, in which size it is worth as much as $8 or $9 per lb.

#### COPPER AND LEAD.

Other minerals, which must just be noticed in passing, are copper and lead, which are both found in several localities, though the mines are not at present worked.

#### LUMBER.

If we take vegetable productions next, our minds instinctively turn to the enormous forests with which for hundreds of miles the whole surface of the country is densely covered. These are composed of Douglas fir, red cedar, hemlock, maple, cottonwood, spruce, and birch, according to climate, the Douglas fir, or Oregon pine, being the most valuable for building purposes and export. The total annual produce is estimated 200 millions of feet. The enormous waste involved both in obtaining the logs and in the process of converting them into "lumber" makes one almost wish for the day when greater economy will be necessary.

#### FRUIT.

The Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute have so lately heard a paper on the subject of fruit culture that I must beware of treading in other people's footsteps; but the opportunities which British Columbia offers are so great that it cannot be omitted from consideration. In the first place, there must be an annually increasing demand for fruit in that enormous district called still the Northwest Territory, in which numerous towns are springing up, and when the conditions would appear unfavorable to the growth of most kinds of fruit. The railway affords ample facilities for speedy transport, and in one part or another of British Columbia almost every kind of fruit can be ripened in perfection. Wild berries of most unusual quality grow in profusion in almost every district; white plums, apples, and pears are as readily cultivated as in England. In the hotter regions, as at Lillooet, the Thompson Valley, and Okanagan, grapes, melons, and peaches thrive admirably with irrigation. Along the Thompson river, and on parts of the Fraser, I see no reason why vines should not be cultivated with as much success as on the Rhine, both soil and climate being of similar character.

#### HOPS.

Hops have never yet been grown as an article of commerce, but for ornamental purposes they grow so luxuriantly, and with so little trouble, that I am surprised at the absence of any attempt to emulate the large fortunes which are being derived from their cultivation by our neighbors in Oregon.

#### AGRICULTURE.

One word only as to agriculture. It is a mistake to suppose that there is no agricultural land whatever in British Columbia. There are large farms of 300 and 400 acres that produce splendid crops of wheat, barley, and oats; but in the first place, these districts are very limited in area, and are already, for the most part, occupied; and, in the second place, the Northwest and Oregon are so close at hand that it will always be very difficult to compete with them in prices.

#### CATTLE AND HORSES.

A large business is done in the breeding of cattle and horses. Scattered here and there among the higher mountain ranges are hills of lesser altitude, covered with a grass which, from the character of its growth, is called "bunch" grass, and which forms most splendid pasture for cattle. In early days, the man who first engaged in this business had the whole country before them, and pastured their cattle for nothing. Large fortunes were made. A Frenchman still in the country who on his first arrival carried all his belongings on his back, is reputed to be worth a quarter of a million of dollars. Since the country has filled up a little, and horses and cattle have multiplied, the ranges, as they are called, have been a good deal eaten off, and the ranchers have been compelled to purchase large tracts of land and fence them in. Even under these less advantageous conditions the business must remain largely profitable, by reason of the increasing demand both for beef and horses in the province and in the Northwest.

Land suitable for ranges can be purchased from the government at $1 per acre; but it would be difficult to find any within 150 miles of the railway.

#### FISH.

In a country where a 15-lb. salmon can sometimes be bought for a half-peuny, it must be perfectly certain that the fisheries will constitute an important industry; and the salmon "canneries" afford occupation to large numbers of Indians, Chinese, and white men during the summer months.

The establishment of an artificial hatchery has in great measure removed the fear—for which serious grounds existed some years ago—that the natural increase of the fish would not keep pace with the catch. Even now, there is terrible waste, and more especially as regards a species largely caught in the Fraser, which is sometimes streaked with white, and is sometimes all white—a fish that is indistinguishable in taste from the ordinary salmon, but which is never canned because the consumer cannot be persuaded to accept it for salmon. Externally, it cannot be distinguished from the other, and its fate is, therefore, to be cut open and thrown away.

The market has been somewhat spoilt by over-production and by careless canning, for both of which I see no remedy but very strict government supervision. The total produce in 1885 was over 5,000,000 lbs.

Sturgeon are extremely plentiful in the Fraser, but are not much used as an article of food except by Indians and Chinese. This is difficult to understand, as, properly cooked, the sturgeon forms, in my opinion, an excellent dish, and a most agreeable change from perpetual salmon. No attempt has been made to prepare caviare, which, it is reasonable to suppose, should be a remunerative business.

The oolachan is a small fish rather like a smelt in appearance, of most delicate flavor and very rich. It runs in the Fraser for about three weeks in the month of May. It is so full of oil that it is dried by the Indians and used for giving light. Attempts have been made to "can" it for exportation, but without success.

#### MINERAL SPRINGS.

There is every indication that in many parts of British Columbia hot springs exist of valuable medicinal properties. At Banff, in the Rocky Mountains, the railway company is so confident of the value of the springs there found that they are incurring enormous expense in the erection of a first-class hotel, with baths attached, and the government is supporting them by reserving a large tract of country in the neighborhood for a public park. At Harrison Lake, also, about 50 miles from New Westminster, baths have been erected, and a large hotel, and the springs here are already being largely patronised.

#### INDIANS.

The Indians of British Columbia number about 35,000, and are largely engaged in the capture of wild animals for the fur traders, in fishing, and, to some extent, in agriculture and horse breeding. In disposition they are very superior to their brethren east of the Rocky Mountains, being peaceable, docile, and anxious to improve themselves. In fact, they give the government so little trouble that the government feel under no necessity to give themselves any trouble on their behalf. A number of officials are employed to look after them, whose duties are certainly the reverse of arduous. The title of "Old To-morrow," applied by the Indians themselves to a very prominent Canadian statesman, sums up epigrammatically the character of Indian administration in British Columbia during the past. This policy of promises is as unsafe as it is unjust, and, considering the disadvantages which have been imposed upon the Indians through our occupation, it is as cruel as it is short-sighted.

#### EMIGRATION.

With a few words on emigration I will bring this paper to a close. There needs to be some caution exercised in sending out emigrants to British Columbia. A good many have gone out and have been disappointed, and the country has had the discredit of their failure, although quite unjustly in my opinion. If men rush heedlessly to a land they know nothing about, they have no right to blame the land for their own want of inquiry. And large numbers of men have gone out for whom there could be no employment. Amongst them have been clerks, and farmers with insufficient capital. These are two classes of people who should avoid British Columbia. On the other hand, anyone connected with the building trade—carpenters, bricklayers, and painters are bound to find plenty to do. As regards laborers, large numbers of Chinese are employed, and constitute, indeed our only domestic servants. They are a very undesirable people, however, and we would gladly be rid of them, but they are likely to remain for a time, and while they do they rather monopolise the labor market; for women servants prefer the bonds of matrimony to those of domestic service, and unless they went out by hundreds they would only unsettle us. There is room for a few land surveyors, painters, and, perhaps, gardeners. As to them, however, I would say, let them make all possible inquiries before they start; intending emigrants may readily obtain particulars either at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, or at the British Columbia Gov. Agency; the Emigrants' Information Office, and also the Church Emigration Society, will give abundant information about all the Colonies. If possible, let them have some definite field of work in view, and keep a little money in hand to enable them to look round before settling down.

#### CONCLUSION.

It has happened, no doubt, that Colonies, like children, have failed to realize their early promises, and to justify the hopes entertained regarding them, and disappointment, therefore, may await us in regard to British Columbia. I cannot help thinking, however, that my "child" on this occasion has, in the first place, too robust a constitution, and, in the second place, too many separate characteristics, of widely varied application, to admit the possibility of failure in regard to all of them. One or another of our hopes may prove delusive; they cannot all be dreams. The Canadian Pacific Railway has proved the resolute enterprise of the Dominion. It needs only the sympathy and judicious action of the Mother Country to make Canada at once the most loyal and the most helpful of her children.

## *IN CROSSING THE CONTINENT TAKE THE C. P. R.*

To the Editor of The Times:

SIR,—I wish to bring before the traveling public the handsome treatment I, amongst others, have experienced at the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., in comparison to that of the N. P. R., which latter line I was unfortunately compelled to attempt to travel over. I left England on the 24th of February. On my arrival at Winnipeg we were courteously informed that, owing to snow slides the company were unable, at that date, to convey us any further for the following few days. We were housed at the best hotels in Winnipeg free of all charge. Being in a hurry myself to reach my destination, Ashcroft, B. C., they provided me, unasked, with tickets over the Northern Pacific to Victoria, as well as my ticket from Victoria, B. C., back to Ashcroft, on their own line, some 300 miles. Of their whole treatment generally I cannot speak too highly. Everything was done not only to forward passengers as quickly as possibly, but to make their unavoidable delay as pleasant as possible, and all this at no extra expense whatsoever to the passengers themselves. While on the other hand I think it a duty I owe to the traveling public generally, as well as to the C. P. R., to bring before them in comparison the treatment I received at the hands of the Northern Pacific. I left Winnipeg, with the ticket provided by the C. P. R., and travelled over the N. P. R. as far as Bismarck, Dakota, at which point the line was blocked by floods. From here we could proceed no further. After remaining there three days, totally and entirely at my own personal expense, I determined to return to St. Paul and to travel west on the U. P. R. After considerable difficulty I managed to get them to refund the price of my ticket. They would not, however, refund the amount paid for my Pullman to Bismarck, and further charged me for my Pullman back to St. Paul, as well as compelling us to pay all for living expenses during our enforced detention on that company's line. I ultimately reached Victoria five days after the arrival of my more fortunate fellow-passengers, whom I left at Winnipeg. I only regret I did not remain with them and complete my journey over the Canadian Pacific. Had I done so I should have reached my destination, Ashcroft, six days earlier, saving a compulsory additional outlay of nearly a hundred dollars. Before closing, I beg to draw the attention of the traveling public to the superior and complete accommodation, and general attention of all officers and servants, to the wants of the patrons of the C. P. R. I can only close with the recommendation to all persons crossing the continent to take the C. P. R. in preference to any of the other transcontinental lines.

M. G. DRUMMOND.

Victoria, March 28, 1887.

### The C. P. R. Telegraph Service.

Mr. W. C. Van Horne, General Manager of the C. P. R., says that their telegraph service is one of the best paying attachments in the company. Since the first of August last year up to the first of this month the net profits averaged the amount of $450 per day, and the gross receipts an amount of $753,000.

## THE STEAMER MEXICO

### Runs on Bell Chain Reef and Stays There

### And will Possibly Prove a Total Loss.

The steamer Princess Louise, from Burrard Inlet, brought news to the city Saturday morning that the San Francisco steamer, City of Mexico, was hard and fast on Bell Chain Reef, which lies off Samuel Island, a small island between Saturna and Mayne Islands, and not far from the spot where the Alki grounded last September. A number of the firemen and sailors arrived by the Louise, but Capt. Huntingdon and the officers are camped near the spot, awaiting assistance to be sent them. From Messrs. Welch, Rithet & Co., agents for the P. C. S. S. Co., we learn that the Mexico went on the reef at 13.30 yesterday morning, when proceeding from Nanaimo, where she had taken on 600 or 700 tons of coal, to the Sound ports. The weather at the time was calm and clear, the Fraser River and Active Pass lights being plainly visible a short time before the accident. The steamer was going at full speed and struck with great force. She was a long way out of her course, which is accounted for by the strong currents setting in from different directions in that portion of the channel. The steamer went on at high tide, and during the blow yesterday settled down to such an extent that at high tide her stern is entirely submerged and only a portion of her upper deck at the bow is above water. Divers and tugs were sent to her assistance to-day.

The Mexico is a wooden steamer, and was built five or six years ago in San Francisco for the Mexican trade. She is owned by John Beningham of San Francisco, and was chartered by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. She was of 1341 tons register, and has been commanded by Captain Huntingdon ever since she was launched. The present was her seventy-first trip between this port and San Francisco.

The Mexico, it is believed, is fully insured. The steamer Maude will take up divers, who will make a survey of the vessel, and report. The heavy wind of yesterday and last night has shifted her position and made her situation more precarious than at first. The passengers who were to leave by her to-day for San Francisco naturally feel disappointed, and many of them will no doubt go via Portland. It is not expected that there will be any steamer until next Saturday.

### The Inter-State Commerce Act.

It is feared that the operations of the above law is going to militate very materially against Victoria's shipping interests. For many months the through rates on nails from Montreal to Victoria were $1.25 per 100 lbs. When a car of was imported a rate as low as 85c was given. Under the new tariff, now in force, the rate is $2.55 per 100 lbs. from Chicago, and 35c. from Montreal, a total of $2.90 per 100 lbs. This advance is so considerable that it will affect prices by both wholesale and retail dealers. It is held by many in this city that the effect will be to give San Francisco's nailmakers and dealers a great advantage in this market over eastern manufacturers.

Rates on sugar from Montreal have also been advanced. Former rates ranged from 80c. to $1 per 100 lbs., according to quantity and route. New rates are $2.80. Dealers in this city yesterday were quoting granulated at 7½ to 7⅝c. per lb. To-day an advance of 1c. per lb took place with the probability of a further advance on Monday.

The hardware stores to-day were selling pails at the old rates. It is certain that an advance will take place early in the coming week.

The provisions of the Interstate Act are so strict that any violation thereof is a fine of $5000 to be paid by the company or its employees guilty of committing the breach.

Current rates by the Canadian Pacific, Montreal to Victoria, now are: 1st class $5; 2nd $4.25; 3rd $3.50; 4th $3; 5th $2.50; 6th $2.40, governed by Canadian classification. Rates over this route will be quoted such as will still enable dealers here to import from the east instead of from San Francisco.

### Our Agent-General.

Referring to the paper read by Bishop Sillitoe in London early last month and the discussion that took place thereon the correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* says: "What a pity the worthy representative of the local government, Mr. H. C. Beeton, did not follow on the same line. He rambled on through miles of statistics and tedious descriptions, interpreting the increasing impatience of the audience as commendation and had finally to be summarily shut up by the chairman and audience combined. Mr. Beeton often has something to say that is worth the hearing, but people will not be dragged through so much chaff to get at a few grains of solid wheat."

### Methodist Conference.

The British Columbia conference meets for organization and business in Wesley Church, Victoria, on Wednesday, 11th May, at 10 a. m., the stationing committee to meet provisionally an hour earlier. It was expected that Dr. Williams, the general superintendent commissioned to organize the conference, would reach this province early in April. He has written to say, however, that he will not come before May, and will not be able, therefore, to visit the various districts until after the conference.—*Columbian.*

### The O. R. & N. Company.

The New York *Express* of the 31st ult., says the lease of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, though approved by the Union Pacific stockholders, has not yet been signed, and it has yet to be perfected. President Elijah Smith is reported as anxious to dispose of his Oregon and Transcontinental holdings, and there are several details yet to be arranged. The story now is that some arrangements for a trust will be devised, but that the stockholders will be assured six per cent for ninety-nine years.

### The Pritchard House.

Under the able management of Tait & Stevenson this house will be greatly improved. At present it is undergoing a thorough overhauling and when finished the proprietors are bound to have one of the handsomest establishments in the province. No expense is to be spared, as these gentlemen never do things by halves.

### A Forger Extradited.

Benjamin Hageman, jr., the Canadian who was arrested in San Francisco for forgery committed in Toronto, has been given up by the United States authorities of San Francisco, and left that city last week for Toronto in charge of John W. Murray, Chief of Detectives of Ontario. Hageman is wanted on three charges of forgery.

### Another St. John Sensation.

A St. John, N. B. despatch of the 26th ult., says: A sensation was caused yesterday by the assignment of George McLeod, one of the largest lumber merchants in the province. Liabilities, ¾ of a million; assets will not realize much.

## MARVELOUS CHANGES.

### What the Future Will be to those who Refuse to Believe.

Is this country unconsciously undergoing a wonderful change, is the change to take place before we are aware of the fact, and when it has taken place will we wonder why we did not see it before it was too late?

Those that see the changes early avail themselves early, and thereby receive benefit.

The shrewd iron man sees the iron interest transferred from Pittsburg and Pennsylvania to Birmingham, Alabama, and in his far-sightedness sees the furnaces in Pennsylvania torn down and deserted for this new and prolific field. It is claimed by the iron men of Alabama that the low price at which iron can be produced there will revolutionize the iron interests of the world.

We have seen the grain growing centers of this country shifted to the west. We have seen the pork-packing industry flit from Cincinnati to Chicago, and from thence to Kansas City and Omaha. Southern cottons mills undersell New England and American markets, and challenge the world.

We have seen and are seeing all this take place before our eyes, and know that other changes are taking place equally as prominent, and we wonder as we behold them. Ten years ago the insurance companies only required an analysis of the fluids when they were taking insurance for very large amounts. To-day no first-class company will insure any amount unless they have a rigid analysis of the fluids passed, and if any traces of certain disorders are apparent, the application is rejected. In their reports they show that the death of sixty of every 100 people in this country, is due either directly or indirectly to such disorders. The Brompton Hospital for Consumptives, London, England, reports that 60 of every 100 victims of consumption also have serious disorders of the kidneys.

Among scientists for the treatment of this dread malady the question is being discussed:

"Is not this disorder the real cause of consumption?"

Ten years ago the microscope was something seldom found in a physician's office; now every physician of standing has one and seldom visits his patients without calling for a sample of fluids for examination.

Why is all this? Is it possible that we of the present generation are to die of diseases caused by kidney disorders? or shall we master the cause by Warner's safe cure, the only recognized specific, and thus remove the effects? It is established beyond a doubt that a very large percentage of deaths in this country are traceable to diseased kidneys. For years the proprietors of Warner's safe cure have been insisting that there is no sound health when the kidneys are diseased, and they enthusiastically press their specific for this terrible disorder upon public attention. We are continually hearing its praises sounded.

This means wonders!

Cannot the proprietors of this great remedy, who have been warning us of the danger, tell us how to avoid a disease that at first is so unimportant, and is so fatal in its termination? Are we to hope against hope, and wait without our reward?

The most significant of all changes, however, that we of to-day can note is this radical change of view to which the public has been educated. It was formerly thought that the kidneys were of very small importance; to-day, we believe, it is generally admitted that there can be no such thing as sound health in any organ if they are in the least degree deranged.

## ELEGANT NEW QUARTERS.

### The Model Advertising Establishment of Messrs. Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

Messrs. Lord & Thomas, of Chicago, the well-known and popular Advertising Agents, have moved into new quarters, which are so spacious, so elegant, and so original and novel in their appointments, that they deserve more than a passing notice. The building, Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Randolph street, between State and Wabash Ave., is at once the most striking in appearance and the most elegant in Chicago; built of sandstone, it is 70 by 174 feet, practically fire proof, and lighted on four sides. Three large elevators and two spacious stairways, give abundant facilities for passengers and freight. Messrs. Lord & Thomas will occupy the entire third floor, giving them a superficial area of nearly 12,000 square feet. This beautifully lighted room is unbroken by partitions, save a private office in one corner, thus bringing the entire working force of about sixty clerks into one spacious room, certainly the largest office of any advertising agency in the country, if not the largest business office of any kind on the continent. The various departments are so arranged that the work passes along with almost mechanical regularity. While the entire appointments are elegant, the filing department is arranged on an entirely new principle, which amounts to an important invention. Heretofore Advertising Agents have filed their newspapers in wooden pigeon holes, which not only excluded the light, but caught and retained the dust, and thus proved a nuisance. The new filing department of Messrs. Lord and Thomas is made entirely of wire work; a separate compartment is made for each newspaper, magazine and periodical in the U. S. and Canada, about 14,000 in all. The various sections are suspended from the ceiling, and hang clear of the floor, leaving a space under each one so that the entire floor can be swept. Space will not permit us to describe this important improvement in detail. The principles upon which it is constructed will be covered by letters patent. The Chicago Safe and Lock Co., have constructed for the firm one of the largest safes ever built in Chicago. Our friends who wish to see a copy of The Times when in Chicago, can always find it on file at the Agency of Messrs. Lord & Thomas.

### All Is Ours.

The earth is ours. Above us bends
God's infinite arch of stainless blue;
The costliest sapphire from the mines
Can never rival that in hue.

The earth is ours. Beneath us spreads
[illegible] the emerald green.
The opal ne'er showed lovlier tints
Than in the commonest flower is seen.

Have we no gold? The warm sunshine,
Tell me, what could more golden be?
Not all art's mysteries can make
Music like that bird in yon tree.

Hast thou lost love? It is not lost,
But on some distant, mist-veiled shore,
Beyond life's changing, restless sea,
It shall be thine forever more.

Hast thou lost youth? Beyond the sky
A glorious youth is waiting thee;
Strong as the eagle in his flight
Thy soul shall soar, from fetters free.

Hast thou shed tears? Not unless they,
God's angel counted every one,
They water plants of love and joy
In those far gardens of the sun.

Then do not mourn, though thou mayest be
Poor, old, bereft of all, alone—
God only waits a little while
To give thee back threefold thine own.

#### SOUND DOCTRINE.

He who takes a paper,
And pays the bill when due,
Can live in peace with God and man
And with the printer, too.

## LONDON SOCIETY.

### A Queen's Jubilee Drawing Room--How Royalty was Dressed.

### Nervous Debutantes--The Queen and the Royal Family.

The second Jubilee year drawing-room was not so largely attended as the first, though there was an immense crowd present. A drawing-room of to-day resembles very much a drawing room of 1837; but those of fifty years ago were held in St. James' Palace, while nowadays they take place in Buckingham Palace. London "society" has grown too, within the last fifty years, and consequently the crowd of high-born dames and their daughters who are eager to pay their respects to the Queen has increased in numbers.

#### NERVOUS DEBUTANTES.

The debutantes are as nervous in this Jubilee year as they were fifty years ago. For half a century the "coming out" girl has rehearsed in private the awful ceremony by which she is *lancee* in society. In the secrecy of her bed-room she has pinned a sheet to her skirts to represent a train. She has bobbed before chairs posing as royal highnesses, and has done her "level best" not to turn her back on any of the said chairs. But the debuntante of to-day is as awkward as the debutante was when his late Majesty King William IV. was gathered to his fathers. Full of pluck when she starts to be presented, all the courage has oozed out of the tips of her fingers before she has reached St. James' Park, and by the time she has got into Her Majesty's presence the pushing crowd of women has "knocked her so silly" that she hardly recognizes her own name when the Lord Chamberlain announces it. She has kissed the Queen's hand, she has made several "bobs," but in her nervousness has forgotten to notice what the Princess of Wales wears. Then all of a sudden a page tucks her train under her arm, and the debutante scuttles away, bewildered and befogged, trusting in Providence that she has not turned her back upon a royalty.

#### A YOUTHFUL PRINCESS.

The youngest member of royalty present was the Princess Victoria of Wales. She wore a skirt of tulle, draped with faille and festooned with bunches of white roses intermixed with foliage and tied with ribbons. The corsage and train were of rose pink *poult de soie*. The train was lined with faille and the trimmings were of tulle. On the train were bunches of roses tied with knots of ribbons. The ornaments were diamonds, rubies and pearls, and on her corsage the princess wore the order of Victoria and Albert.

#### PRINCESS BEATRICE.

The Princess Beatrice wore a dress of pale primrose satin and crape trimmed with clusters of shaded feathers. The train and bodice were of Pompadour satin to correspond. The headdress was a tiara of sapphires and diamonds, with the obligatory feathers and veil. The ornaments were sapphires and diamonds. In addition to four others, she wore the Hessian and the Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha family order.

#### BEAUTY ADORNED.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of red embroidered satin veiled in fine point du gaze and looped with bunches of poppies. The train was of embroidered satin, and was draped with point de gaze. The corsage was made to correspond. Her Royal Highness wore a tiara of diamonds, with feathers and a veil. Her ornaments were opals and diamonds. She wore six orders, including that of her Dutch family.

#### THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen displayed her customary sumptuous black satin, trimmed with black guipure, and the white tulle veil surmounted by a diadem of diamonds and pearls. Her necklace consisted of four rows of large pearls. On her corsage were the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, together with a perfect blaze of other orders.

It being the fortieth birthday of the Princess Louise, she and the Marquis were celebrating the event elsewhere. The Queen's face was wreathed with smiles, and she bore the fatigue with great good will. Only two of the Cabinet Ministers were present—the Lord Chancellor and the Home Secretary, Mr. Henry Matthews, to each of whom drawing-rooms are comparatively novel affairs.

## AN EVENT IN ALBERNI.

### A Sawmill in Course of Erection--Steamboat Irregularity.

A correspondent writing The Times says: The 22nd of March witnessed, at Alberni, the raising of a new sawmill, the first since the old mill, which was erected some 27 years ago, but has long since ceased working and is now a ruin. The new mill, which is the property of Mr. Sareault, is 60 feet long by 22 wide, and it is estimated that it will turn out 4,000 feet of lumber daily. It is hoped that this will be a very important branch of industry at Alberni, and Mr. Sareault is to be heartily congratulated on his erecting the first sawmill in the district, (the old mill excepted.) The event was celebrated in the evening by a dance at Mr. Sareault's house, which was very numerously attended, and the dancing was kept up until daylight. In the course of the evening songs were given by Mrs. Sareault, Mrs. Taylor, and Messrs. Smith, Cameron, Stewart, Bristow, Fletcher, Taylor, Saunders and Huff. Messrs. Folwell, Taylor, Redford and Shaw were very amusing in their comic sketches and Scotch reels. All dispersed at daybreak, wishing success to the new sawmill and thoroughly pleased with their night's entertainment.

The great hindrance to this settlement is the irregularity of steamboat communication. This winter, three months elapsed without a boat of any kind, consequently the stores were out of everything, and settlers came very near being starved. It is thought that this will prove a very serious drawback to the development of this rising young settlement, and it is to be hoped that the government will not allow such a state of things to continue another winter.

—TEXAS KLOOTCHMAN.

### The New Administration.

The leader of the Government, Hon. Mr. Davie, this afternoon, announced that the following cabinet had been formed:

*Premier and Attorney-General*—Hon. Mr. Davie.

*Provincial Secretary, &c.*—Hon. Mr. Robson.

*Commissioner of Lands and Works*—Hon. F. G. Vernon.

The other two portfolios, the Premier said, would be filled up after the prorogation.

### Is That So?

Not only in its editorial, but also in its job-printing department, the *Colonist* is ever nothing if not sensational. From the latter was issued, this morning, a red-letter poster containing the following astounding announcement:

"*Easter Monday, April 11th, 1887.*
THE MESSIAH,
FIRST TIME IN BRITISH COLUMBIA!"

As a "personal," truly, this announcement knocks the seal from the journalistic pipe.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 8, 1887

## APPRENTICESHIP OF ORPHANS.

A bill was introduced in the House on Monday by Mr. LADNER, to provide for the apprenticeship of orphans and children abandoned by their parents. It gives to the mayors, or reeves, of municipalities, and two justices of the peace or the police magistrates, power to bind any destitute or unprotected child as an apprentice, during his minority, to learn a trade or handicraft, or they may place such child out to service with any person willing to take care of or adopt him on such terms and conditions as they may think fit. The second clause empowers a judge or magistrate—when it is alleged that any master or mistress has become insolvent or bankrupt, or so far reduced in circumstances as to be unable to employ or maintain such apprentice or adopted child, or in any case any such apprentice, servant or adopted child is continually neglected or ill-used by the master or mistress, or in the event of the child misconducting himself or neglecting his duty to enquire into the matter and discharge such child from his or her apprenticeship or agreement, in case such allegations are found to be true. The right to assign the apprentice to another party is also accorded by the bill upon the endorsation and with the consent of the aforesaid magistrates. The names of all children thus apprenticed are to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, with particulars as to age, sex, etc. The bill was before the Legislature several years ago, but was not then adopted. The object of the measure is unquestionably a good one, and if proper safeguards are taken it will, if it becomes law, be found to work well. It would seem, however, to us, that the age at which a "child" can thus be forcibly bound over to a master not of his own choosing should be stated, as it would undoubtedly be an infringement of the liberty if the subject were a self-reliant youth of fourteen or sixteen years of age interfered with when manfully "paddling his own canoe" and doing it well. With a few necessary amendments, the bill will be workable, and its operation will no doubt be of inestimable benefit to the waifs who without friends and without homes grow into an idle and vicious manhood for want of the restraining influence of legal guardians.

## THE LATE POLITICAL CONTEST.

In the course of his address to the Ontario Reform Club in Toronto a few evenings since Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT gave his explanation of the failure of the Reformers to carry Ontario. He held that the majority was obtained by the government, 1st by dint of the Gerrymander Act of 1882; 2nd, by means of the recent Franchise Act; and 3rd, by gross partiality on the part of the returning officers or their deputies. He claimed that it can be clearly established that three seats have been taken from Reformers in Ontario by gross misconduct of these officers, and that there are eleven constituencies which went for the government but would have gone for the Reformers had their boundaries been the same as in 1881. Sir RICHARD held, however, that the main cause of the Reform defeat is found in the new Franchise Act. He considered that the judges who revised the lists acted fairly, but the government partisans who prepared the initial list, "perhaps without deliberately dishonest bias, perhaps from their natural associations with the Conservative party, so formed them that in a great many cases the members of the Reform party were at extraordinary disadvantage in their subsequent operations." The advantage thus given to the government party over their opponents was very great, but even with this gain there were thirteen Ontario constituencies in which the government majorities aggregate only 449; so that a change of 17 votes in each of these 13 Ontario constituencies would wipe out the government's majority in the House of Commons. Sir RICHARD alleges that several thousand Reform votes were disfranchised in Ontario by the doctoring of the lists by government partisans, and he therefore maintains that the government majority is a fictitious and dishonest majority. He urged that wherever it is possible every constituency that has been wrongfully carried by the Government by a close vote should be re-opened, and that special attention be given to the revision of the voters' lists. Sir RICHARD referred to the lavish use of money by the government, to the cry that the Reform party were the enemies of the manufacturing interests, as well as to other cries as having an influence on the result, but he evidently wished it understood that the Gerrymander and the Franchise Acts were the principal causes of the defeat of the Reformers in Ontario.

NEWS has reached Toronto that the girls sent as missionaries by the Salvation Army to India at the time of General Booth's visit, were abandoned in Bombay. Charitable people there raised by subscription the funds necessary to send them home.

PREPARATIONS are being made for an escort of honour to Buffalo Bill and his Wild West to receive them at London Docks and escort them to their London home. The Architect of the Metropolitan Board of Work states that the great stand now being erected on the Wild West grounds is the largest structure of the kind ever erected in Great Britain.

SIR GEORGE STEPHEN was expected in Montreal to-day. He is authority for the statement that there is strong reason for believing that the Imperial government has decided not to subsidize the mail service on the Pacific in connection with the Canadian Pacific route. If they have not already absolutely refused a subsidy, it is feared they will do so.

## DISALLOWANCE.

Winnipeg and the Northwest is again very much agitated over the disallowance question. The City Council have taken the subject in hand and resolutions have been passed, urging that "His Excellency the Governor General in Council may be pleased to leave to their operation such acts as have or may be passed by the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba, for the incorporation of a company or companies for the construction of a railway or railways to the international boundary line; between the 96th and 99th meridian of west longitude." within the "old boundaries of Manitoba exclusively" is a different thing.

This is a question of policy, and in no way either a legal or moral obligation. It was adopted with the view of securing the construction of the line north of Lake Superior, an object so important as fully to justify it. But there is no obligation to continue it longer than may be necessary for the reasonable development of traffic along the north shore. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, when Minister of Railways, in 1884, when explaining the loan proposals to the House of Commons, stated that the completion of the line north of Lake Superior would render unnecessary the further continuance of the policy of disallowance. There is nothing to show that that government have departed from this view, although, of course, no announcement upon the subject has yet been made. There is no doubt that the question will soon come up for consideration, as it is understood the provincial legislature contemplates passing an act in the early days of the approaching session, and that the government will be pressed very strongly to take immediate, or at least very early action upon it. What we desire to point out in the meantime is the distinction between the legal obligation, binding upon the government by the terms of the contract with the company, and the question of policy; and to remind our readers that the former applies to the added territory of the province. The fact that the letter of Mr. POPE was addressed to the council of the city of Brandon, situated in the added territory, adds emphasis to this distinction."

Mr. T. M. DALY, M. P., for Selkirk, in an interview said that his idea was to have the 15th clause in the C. P. R. charter, the monopoly clause, abrogated and recompense the C. P. R. in some way. He was of the opinion that the government could not with stand the demands of the united forces of Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia, in all fifteen members. He did not apprehend there would be any serious trouble about the matter.

## A LIBERAL RE-UNION IMPOSSIBLE.

The speech delivered by Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, in the Imperial Commons, a few nights since, is admitted to be, by far, the most momentous political deliverance which the Liberal party has witnessed since the general election. It was momentous for the effect it must necessarily have upon the future of the Liberal party itself. The honorable gentleman narrowed his speech down to an admission, followed by a proposition. He lets the world know that the Round-Table Conference has failed to secure its object, and the Unionist-Liberals must continue the battle. The onus of disunion Mr. CHAMBERLAIN casts without reserve upon Mr. GLADSTONE's shoulders. He has no reason to believe that Mr. GLADSTONE will give way; Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and those acting with him cannot, hence the cleavage will remain. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN arrives at his conclusion with a light heart and with something like gaiety. He urges the Unionist-Liberals to close their ranks. The expectation was formed in some quarters that if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN could not unite with Mr. GLADSTONE upon Home Rule he would do so against coercion. But this expectation is also proved to have been founded on a delusion. He will, as he says, "support any measure which strikes at outrage and intimidation —at the scoundrels who shoot old men in the legs, who cut off the hair of young girls and pour pitch upon their heads because they speak to a policeman, who hoot and jeer at the widow of a man they have assassinated." The only possible point on which he tells us that he can take issue with the government is upon land reform. Remedial legislation must accompany repressive measures, but this must be a generous proposal for creating a peasant proprietary, not for tinkering with the Land Act and "tampering with judicial rents, which have all the sanctity of legislative enactments." It would appear as if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN apprehends a difficulty and foresees a general election arising out of the Land Bill, for he urges the Unionist Liberals to organize, organize organize. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's dark allusions to an early appeal to the country have excited perhaps as much notice as any part of his remarkable speech. At the political clubs his authority for this hint was a good deal discussed, and now there is unusual stir amongst gentlemen who have entered themselves as Radical or Whig Unionist candidates. At the Liberal clubs in London it is not thought Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's speech will embarrass Mr. GLADSTONE greatly, or will arrest the flight of Unionists, who are known to possess their souls in anything but patience. These gentlemen are anxious to find an early excuse for going over, and they look to the Crimes bill to provide them with one. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's ominous remarks about an impending general election are calculated to precipitate the passover, not to arrest it. At the National Liberal club Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's speech is described as bunkum.

THE Canadian Court of Commerce has been established in London. It is intended to be a modified Canadian Exhibition, and arrangements have been made for the accommodation of a limited number of exhibits, space for which will be allowed by the executive. A circular from J. George Grant, honorary secretary,

# COLONIAL CONFERENCE

### Opening of the Proceedings—Lord Salisbury Welcomes the Delegates.

### England's Policy a Pacific one—Possible Aggression.

LONDON, April 4.—The Colonial conference opened at the foreign office today. Lord Salisbury welcomed the delegates, who he said were engaged in a work of originating a great movement towards imperial federation. The question of actual federation was one perhaps more for future discussion than for the present, the most important question pressing upon the attention of the whole empire being, in his opinion, the common interest the colonies had with the mother country in imperial defense. The premier, continuing, said he was opposed to the ambitious scheme of making a constitution for the whole empire. In opening this, however, he did not wish to be understood as casting any slur upon the aspiration for imperial federation, although he was free to say he thought the scheme was of a hazy and doubtful character. Still it contained materials out of which practical results might be obtained. It should be borne in mind, however, that England was unable to emulate Germany in her manner of conducting imperial affairs. The English government must be satisfied to allow each portion of the empire to conduct its own affairs in its own locality. Two forms of union existed, one military, the other customs union. He did not think a customs union among all parts of the British Empire impossible. A union for imperial defenses was a common interest. The impression prevailed that the question of defense was entirely imperial, because colonial dangers might result from the imperial policy. The speaker admitted that the extension of the empire might require that portions of it might incur danger. England's policy was, however, essentially pacific; but the danger of war arising from the policy of some other country should induce the colonists to make their defenses efficient. The distant parts of the empire were within the sphere of possible aggression.

Sir Henry Holland, Colonial Secretary, also addressed the conference and traced the history of the movement to the organized military naval defenses of England and the colonies. He stated that existing cable companies opposed the connecting of Canada with Australia by telegraph.

Lord Granville expressed his sympathy with the objects of the conference, and said he wished God speed to its work.

Different delegates then addressed the meeting on behalf of their respective governments.

Hon. Alfred Deakin, Chief Secretary of Victoria, said his colony favored a spirited colonial policy. The people of Victoria saddened at the difference between the tone of the dispatches sent out by England concerning the New Hebrides and New Guinea disputes, and the dispatches sent out by Germany and France respecting the same issues.

Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, secretary for war, said he would give his heartfelt co operation towards the object of the conference. The scheme of mutual defense would minimize if not remove the possibility of war.

Sir Henry Holland announced that the meeting of the conference to-morrow and Wednesday would be private, and the public meetings then adjourned until April 14.

The conference appointed by the committee to consult the Queen on behalf of all the colonies on the attainment of the fiftieth year of her reign, announced that the Queen had consented to receive a separate deputation for each colony.

## PERSONALS.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. Thos. E. Ladner, of Ladner's Landing, is in the city.

Mr. D. W. Gordon, M. P., left for Ottawa on Monday via the Canadian Pacific.

Mayor McLean, of Vancouver, is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mr. James Taylor, F. C. S., of the Farmer's Club, manager of the Court Hotel, London, England, is in the city. He is on a prospecting tour.

Baron Hindlip, formerly Henry Allsopp, founder of the famous Allsopp brewing business, died in London on the 3rd inst., aged 76 years.

C. H. Prior who has just resigned his position as Assistant General Manager of the C., M. & St. Paul R. R., went north by the Ancon to-day.

Miss Catharine Wolfe, the richest single lady in the United States, died at her residence, New York City, Monday morning last. Deceased was worth $2,000,000, and had a world-wide reputation for charitable works.

Mr. Jas. H. Ross, late of the Vancouver *News*, is in the city. Mr. Ross is one of the fortunate few who have made sufficient money in the art preservative wherewith to retire under their own vine and fig-tree in a few months.

### Municipal Amendments.

An amendment was adopted to the municipal act last night making it illegal for councils to elect officers by ballot. The opinion of the house was unanimously against the system practised in Victoria, which on a recent occasion led to the anomalous situation of eight councillors voting secretly, and on a tie of 4 to 4 the Mayor was asked to give the casting vote. Mayor Fell positively refused to do so, holding that voting by ballot was illegal.

Another amendment, passed yesterday, will prevent a dead-lock which is liable to occur at any meeting. As the law has hitherto stood all the presiding officer had to do to defeat the wishes of a majority of the council was to refuse to put a motion, and there was no law to compel him. The amendment compels the Mayor or reeve to put an appeal from the chair, and if he refuses to do so the council may appoint one of their number to preside in his stead until the question has been decided.

Formerly lands might be in arrears for three years before they could be sold. Mr. Bole moved to reduce the time to two years, which was carried.

### Port Angelos.

Capt. Tuite, of the steamer Evangel has been notified that on the 7th or 8th of this month there will arrive at Port Moody from the east a colony of sixty immigrants for Port Angelos, and his steamer has been engaged to take them and their household effects to their destination. The country about Port Angelos is said to be settling up quite rapidly. It is not far from this city and from Race Rocks about 10 miles. Many are of the impression that Port Angelos will yet become one of the most important sea ports on the Sound.

### A Fatal Freshet.

An Ingersoll, Ont., dispatch of the 4th inst., states that King's mill dam in that town was swept away by the freshet that morning. A tenement house occupied by four families was swept away by the flood and wrecked. John Bowman and his daughter, a young man named John McLean and a child were drowned. A man named Laird and his daughter are missing.

## GRANT'S FAMOUS DISPATCH.

### "We Will Fight It Out on This Line If It Takes All Summer."

A noted ex-general of the Union army today commented upon the alleged absolute power exercised by Edwin M. Stanton when secretary of war. The ex-general had been personally and contemporaneously cognizant of much of the inner history of the war department, as well as of the affairs at the front, when Grant was fighting his way in the Wilderness and thereafter on the road to Richmond. He said there was no doubt of Stanton's complete control over President Lincoln when he chose to exercise it, in momentous war questions as well as small details regarding the conduct of the Union armies. Said the general:

"You people in Washington believe that Gen. Rawlins worded that stirring telegraphic dispatch which Grant sent from the front in 1864 at a time when our congressmen were scared and the people of the north were in dismay at the terrible slaughter of our army as Grant drove Lee toward Richmond. I refer to the dispatch: 'We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.' Now, I know about the origin, wording and transmission of that message. It was written by Stanton when Lincoln was in conference with him in the war department. They were both alarmed about the political outlook in the northern states. The discouraging accounts from the seat of war were telling against the administration, and the fear, in consequence, that Lincoln would not be re-elected prompted Stanton to do something which would reassure the people, restore confidence in the successful termination of the war in favor of the Union cause and inspire more respect for the Lincoln administration. Stanton, as a means to this end, telegraphed to Grant to send some encouraging news, and Stanton at the same time advised and wrote out the form of dispatch to be transmitted in response to his suggestion.

"Opportunely, and it has been alleged in co-operation with Stanton, at that moment a knot of senators and members of the house got together in secret caucus at the Capitol to consider the critical situation, and on behalf of all of them a telegram was sent to Grant inquiring how they were getting along at the front and what they proposed to do. My recollection is that the dispatch to which Grant made answer was prepared and sent by Senator Nesmith, of Oregon, who was chairman of that caucus. Grant's celebrated answer, which, as before stated, was that which had been previously advised by Stanton, had the desired effect. It gave heart and encouragement to the people of the northern states. It gave strength to the weakened political supporters of Lincoln for re-election to the presidency, and, in fact, the dispatch was very effective in silencing opposition among Republicans to Lincoln's candidacy." —Washington Cor. New York World.

### How Fashions Originate.

"If the merchant tailors now in convention in this city," said one of our club men yesterday, "think they can set the fashion and make the gilded youth of this country follow it by simply deciding in congress assembled that such and such a style of garment is to be the mode, they are very much mistaken. The laws governing gentlemen's clothes are at present set in England by London tailors. When the tailors want to introduce a certain cut or cloth they ask some titled individual to wear a garment of that stuff or pattern, and allow him to set the fashion; they don't try to do it themselves. You may remember the fate of the mulberry colored dress suit which was to take the place of the conventional clawhammer a few years ago. A more nondescript garment was never invented, and the pictures of it in the windows were enough to kill it. Unless the tailors can show more originality, or rather more taste, than that, they had better be content to follow their English brethren, or wait until we have some one in this country who can set the fashion as the Prince of Wales does abroad.

"The servility with which this distinguished prince's fads are followed is shown at present in the fashion some of our 'smart' young men have of leaving the lowest button of their vest unbuttoned. The story is that the prince loosened this particular button one evening after a stag dinner, and that the next morning all the young men who had been present appeared in a similar state of deshabille. The fashion has now reached this country, though not more than one of a hundred of those who follow it know why or care why they do so."—Philadelphia Press.

### Sign of the Three Balls.

While the sign of the three golden balls is the stopping place of many a family in its fall from luxury, we do not deal altogether in second hand wares. We are able to sell goods brand new at a much lower price than they can be had for at the store from whence they came. There are ladies, who in need of ready money, for which they did not like to ask their husbands or fathers, have purchased valuable articles at a store where they had credit, and then sent them to us to obtain a loan. They get the money they want, and having no use for the articles they fail to redeem them. Their husbands or fathers pay the bills in blissful ignorance of the little schemes of their wives and daughters. This is not of frequent occurrence, mark you, but it has been done, and when once a lady has resorted to this ruse to obtain ready cash, she will do it on a second occasion. It is done in such strict confidence there is little danger of detection. Again, merchants sometimes bring valuables to the pawnshop to put in trust that they may secure money to tide them over a temporary difficulty. But they always redeem them.—Pawnbroker in Globe Democrat.

### The Cues are Troublesome.

There have been many good natured jokes in Washington about the cues worn by some of the gentlemen of the Chinese legation because the long plaits of hair are, in the case of two or three of them, manifestly attached to their black skull caps and not to their heads, more than one of them being perceptibly bald, and one who came here from New York to attend the ball at the Chinese legation had short hair. He wore the cue and the Chinese dress at the legation only, and when he danced he and the others whose cues were fastened only to their skull caps, were so afraid of a denouement caused by caps and pigtails being shaken off by the motion that they were seen to pin the cues to their garments. The present minister is very strict and insists on the Chinese costume and cue being worn by all of his countrymen when in his presence.—Washington Cor. New York Herald.

### The Source of Manna.

Sicily is the chief source of manna. In that country the trees are cultivated in plantations and when about 8 years old they begin to yield. Cuts an inch and a half to two inches long are made in the bark, cutting through to the wood. One cut is made daily, beginning near the bottom of the trunk, with each succeeding cut about an inch above the former one. The thick, syrup like juice exudes from the cuts and hardens on the bark into white, spongy flakes, which, when hard enough, are removed and dried still further before they are packed for commerce. It consists mainly of a form of sugar called manite, and has mild, laxative properties.—Chicago Times.

### Altering the Facial Expression.

A New York surgeon says he can take any man under 40 years of age and so alter his facial expression by the use of the knife and a little pain that his own wife could not identify him. The next bank cashier who makes a haul should try this scheme instead of going to Canada. He can then enjoy the money right at home.—Detroit Free Press.

"What is Jigsen in mawning for, do you know?"

"It's eithaw faw his bwothaw aw his dawg. One of 'em died lawst week, but I weally fawget which it was."—Town Topics.

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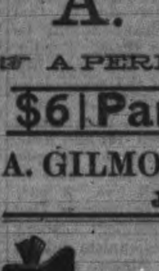

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# The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 8, 1887

## TRANSPORTATION RATES.

The recent sharp advance in transcontinental transportation rates on the American side, has given the Canadian Pacific Company an opportunity for advancing rates over its system to this city. The full effect of such a policy has not yet become apparent. This much, however, is known, that importers can buy and lay down goods in this city from San Francisco at a much less rate than eastern figures, with Canadian P. R. rates added. Already a number of orders to Eastern houses have been cancelled and transferred to San Francisco. Others will import via Panama and San Francisco. All these are advantages Victoria possesses in consequence of her position as a sea-port city. Not so fortunate, however, is the mainland and interior points, where there is no competition. The rates to many of these are practically prohibitory and a bar to the development of the country's resources. A reduction in the rates was promised some time ago by the officials. No action having been taken in the matter, the Legislature took up the subject. It was discussed there, and many facts elicited, which opened the eyes of many to the manner in which traders in this city were handicapped in shipping to interior points on the mainland, as well as the enormous, extravagant rates the merchants and others there were compelled to pay. The mechanical majority, however, voted the resolution bearing on the subject down. General Manager Van Horne wrote the Hon. John Robson on the subject, promising a readjustment of rates. That long-looked for event has not yet arrived. Meantime the country suffers.

Following is the text of the report of the special committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the matter:

Your committee, appointed to consider the rates charged by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, beg to report as follows:

The following gentlemen came before them and gave evidence, viz: Messrs. J. Mason, R. McLeese, G. W. Henderson, Jas. McIntosh, Capt. John Irving, C. Nelson, G. B. Martin and E. G. Prior.

That the evidence showed conclusively that the rates charged from point to point within the interior of the Province, either going east or coming west, were most exhorbitant and almost prohibitive.

That the rates from the Pacific coast to points in the interior were so high that it was proved, beyond doubt, that a mule train could compete successfully alongside of the railroad; a state of things which cannot be found to exist in any other part of the world.

That the industries of the provinces especially that of mining, were materially hampered by the arbitrary behaviour of the Canadian Pacific Company in refusing to carry goods necessary for the prosecution of such industry except at such times and in such quantities as they (the company) desired, and without considering the interests of the shipper or shippers.

That it was shown the railway company could afford to carry goods at much cheaper rates than they did, as they frequently materially lowered their rates when pressure was brought to bear upon them, notably when a consignor threatened to send his goods by mule-train.

That your committee had a telegram from Vice-President Van Horne to Hon. John Robson, Provincial Secretary, placed before them, in consequence of which telegram they expected the rates would by now be placed on a basis satisfactory to all concerned.

That instead of the promised reduction in rates your committee is sorry to say that a most enormous rise has just taken place. The Interstate Commerce Act of the United States, just passed, has had the effect of raising the rates of freight on all American roads, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has followed their example and put up the freight rates to about the same figures, although the act passed by the United States of course in no way compelled the Canadian Pacific to raise their rates. This action of the railroad company shows very plainly that they are not trying to work their road in the interest of Canada, and the raised rates are so prohibitive that they practically drive the trade out of British Columbia.

E. G. Prior, Chairman.

## A COMMENDABLE RECOMMENDATION.

The Calgary *Tribune* in a late issue, approves of the recommendation made urging the representatives from this province, the Northwest and Manitoba, to combine on the question of disallowance of railway charters running south to the American frontier. The *Tribune* says: "If the five representatives to Manitoba, the six of British Columbia, and the four of the Territories, were to combine against the "policy," the government would be compelled to get rid of the monopoly in some way,—either by compensation or otherwise. At present the representatives of these western constituencies number 15, all of them supporters of the administration except one. That means 28 votes on a division if they went adversely to the government on the disallowance question. Thus, if they choose to exert their power, they practically control parliament. The Conservative press generally is now going in for doing away with the monopoly clause by paying the C. P. R. for the privileges they would relinquish in having the monopoly removed. Let the representatives of the west be true to themselves and to their constituents, and it will not be long before we have the privilege of building railways in any direction that may be considered advantageous to the development of the country."

It seems that the Alaska Commercial Company, after having a franchise of great value for some twenty years are not content, but want further advantages and now demand of the Treasury Department an increase of their franchise. After making millions of money and exercising an arbitrary sway over all parties going to Alaska on a sealing voyage, they now seek further opportunities to their aggrandisement, and this too to the detriment of the people. It is nothing but an enormous monopoly given to a favored few. The Seattle *Press* urges putting a stop to the whole business at once.

## HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

Since this gentleman's return from the south—whence he had gone for a rest after the recent electoral campaign—the rumor of his retirement from the leadership of the Liberal party of Canada, has been revived. The Ministerial organs profess to know all about the honorable gentleman's intentions, and the space devoted by the Tory press from day to day to a discussion of the subject clearly proves that the surrender of this position by Mr. Blake would be highly gratifying to them. Predictions are indulged in that until Mr. Blake's surrender of the position he has so well, and so worthily, occupied for the last six years, the Liberal party will be scattered far and wide. Should such a contingency happen it is certain that the party and its principles would still live. A contemporary pertinently observes that with the death of President Lincoln and Garfield Republicanism did not die in the United States, nor did Conservativeism breathe its last in England with the death of Beaconsfield. Liberalism in England flourished after Mr. Gladstone temporarily surrendered the leadership of that great party. So it will be in Canada. The Hon. Edward Blake and Sir John Macdonald may both drop out of the race and still the principles of their respective parties will survive the calamity. But Mr. Blake has not yet reached that stage in his political career when he will step down and out. It is a well known fact that he is not greatly enamored of Canadian politics, and that he devotes attention thereto at an immese personal pecuniary sacrifice, for he can any day put on his Queen's Counsel gown and earn his $25,000 a year without much apparent trouble. He has undertaken a work that knows no going back. The position sought him and not he the office. He has offered a sick and a terribly oppressed people a means of improving their condition; for the present apparently they have refused to try the remedy prescribed. All this may be, and no doubt is, discouraging to so sensative a person as Mr. Blake undoubtedly is, but being conscious that he has done right, wholly and fully, for his native country, should serve him as an incentive to perseverance.

We are aware that when he assumed the leadership in 1881, it was on the distinct understanding that it would be only from year to year. Ever since then, prior to the opening of the session at Ottawa, caucuses having been held and Mr. Blake unanimously re-elected to the leadership. That this will be the course adopted next week at Ottawa is generally admitted.

Referring to the subject the Toronto *Globe* of the 2nd inst., says: "The loss of a statesman so able and so generally respected would be a very serious one to the whole country. It is one the Dominion, we sincerely hope, will not have to suffer, nor will the Liberal party we trust be deprived of its head. It is probable Mr. Blake may require relief from the performance of some labor heretofore attaching to the opposition leadership. A leader is one who is followed. When a number of members elect a leader, they necessarily elect themselves, and that Blake will be elected and followed by his friends even more enthusiastically than ever is certain." The Toronto *Mail* also observes: "It is well to remember, though, that the story of his (Mr. Blake's) proposed resignation is not authenticated. Even if his letter to his supporters is accurately given, it may only mean that he intends to give his followers in the House an opportunity, which is sometimes, but not always, afforded on the assembling of a new parliament, to express their opinion upon the leadership question, and to re-elect him or not as they feel disposed. If the honorable gentleman should really retire the country, we think, may well deplore his resolution. To have good government we must have a good Opposition and to have good Opposition there must be at the head of the minority a man of more than ordinary ability and of great parliamentary experience. Whatever mistakes Mr. Blake may make in the matter of policy, he certainly scores no errors in his fighting tactics when within the arena. The Liberals would have to look far and wide for his equal as a parliamentary tactician, and we fear it would be a long day before the Canadian people saw his like as a public man of great talents and without stain."

## OUR INDIAN POPULATION.

The annual report of the Superintendent-General of Indian affairs (Sir John A. Macdonald) shows that the expenditure of this department increased largely during 1886. The following are the comparative figures for that and the previous year:

| | 1886. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|
| Manitoba and Northwest.... | $1,097,934 | $1,008,930 |
| Nova Scotia.... | 5,794 | 4,983 |
| New Brunswick.... | 5,382 | 4,889 |
| British Columbia.... | 48,283 | 51,988 |
| P. E. Island.... | 1,966 | 1,881 |
| | $1,159,568 | $1,072,573 |

This shows a total increase of $86,995 for the year. The area of land sold during 1886 for the benefit of the Indians was 10,131 acres realizing $12,861. The approximate quantity of Indian lands now in the hands of the government is 470,203 acres. The reports of the Northwest agents represents the Indians on the reserves as being contented and peaceful. The annuities due under treaty to the Indians who rebelled were withheld from them by the department last year, the policy being to keep them without annuity until all that they destroyed upon the reserves during the rebellion has been replaced. Otherwise the rebellious tribes have been treated in the same manner as those who remained loyal, though many of those who refused to join in the uprising have received substantial recognition from the government in the form of gifts of cattle, sheep, implements and clothing. Lieut.-Governor Dewdney reports that there certainly have been several acts of depredation committed near the border. For these, our Indians have been in most cases blamed unjustly, for when it has been possible to trace them to their authors, it has almost always turned out that the guilty parties were South Piegans from across the line. That some of the Indians of the Northwest Territories, especially the young men, remain sufficiently true to their nature, as to steal horses, is not to be wondered at, but it seems particularly unfair that the Gros Ventres should, after having made a compact with our Bloods to mutually abstain from such acts, have been again stealing horses from them, and it cannot excite surprise that in spite of all possible vigilance, some small parties have started off from our side of the line to retaliate. It has only been by the most untiring watchfulness on the part of the Mounted Police and our own officials that trouble of a more serious nature has been so long averted.

The total Indian population in Canada is reported at 128,761, distributed as follows: In Ontario, 17,267; Quebec 12,286; Nova Scotia 2,138; New Brunswick 1,579; P. E. Island 323; Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, 30,578; Peace River region 2,038; Athabaska district 8,000; Mackenzie River district 8,000; Eastern Rupert's Land 7,000; Labrador 1,000; Arctic coast, 4,000; British Columbia 38,639. The total number of pupils attending Indian schools in 1886 was 5,595.

The expenditure among the Northwest and Manitoba Indians was for the following services: Annuities, $135,918; agricultural implements, $35,875; tools, $5,486; cattle $37,713; seed grain, $24,129; ammunition and twine, $7,866; provisions for payments, $20,766; provisions for destitute Indians, $541,625; clothing, $6,326; day schools, $29,572; industrial schools, $36,660; surveys, $8,874; farm wages, $34,965; farm maintenance, $22,245; Sioux, $3,570; general expenses, $146,128. Of this aggregate of $1,097,934 no less than $375,978 went into the pockets of J. G. Baker & Co., an American corporation.

## EXTRADITION TREATY.

The text of the proposed extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain has been transmitted to the Senate by President Cleveland. Article I. of the proposed treaty enacts that the provisions of the tenth article of the said treaty shall be and are hereby so extended so as to apply to and comprehend the following additional crimes not mentioned in the said articles—namely: (1.) Manslaughter; (2.) Burglary; (3.) Embezzlement or larceny of the value of $50 or £10 and upwards; (4.) Malicious injuries to property, whereby the life of any person shall be endangered, if such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both the high contracting parties, or according to the laws of that political division of either country in which the offender shall be arrested. And the provisions of the said article shall have the same effect with respect to the extradition of persons charged with any of the said crimes as if the same had been originally named and specified in the same article. This convention shall not apply to any of the crimes herein named and specified which shall have been committed or to any conviction which shall have been pronounced, prior to the date when the convention shall have come into force. No fugitive criminal shall be surrendered under the provisions of the said treaty or of this convention if the crime in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character, or if he prove to the competent authority that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with the view to try or punish him for a crime of a political character.

Gentlemen interested in the establishment of smelting works in connection with mines in British Columbia are in Ottawa wanting admission free of duty of machinery for carrying on that business.

The Government bill to abolish the New Brunswick Legislative Council has been thrown out by that body, twelve voting for an amendment deeming it inexpedient to proceed further with the Bill, and five voting against it.

The Hamilton *Times* announces a new departure in inviting letters for its columns on the question of the annexation of Canada to the United States. It would have required considerable courage to take this step some years ago, but public sentiment is every day getting more tolerant.

### *A MOVE REQUIRED.*

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—The total loss of two ships with valuable lives at the entrance of the straits is another strong argument in favor of the immediate abandonment of the cable to New Dungeness, W. T., and the construction, instead thereof, of a short line via Race Rocks to join the American government line which follows the coast immediately opposite this city. Such a line means four important interests that Victoria can secure. 1st Rapid telegraph communication to any point in the United States; 2nd Daily reports of shipping in the Straits, or near the entrance thereto; 3rd Communication with Race Rocks and Metchosin, and 4th To place us, as Victorians should be, independent of Vancouver or New Westminster for our telegraph dispatches, and do away with that useless toy the cable from Clover Point to New Dungeness. Rest assured, that if we do not move, that in less than one year Vancouver will receive daily dispatches from Cape Flattery via Whatcome and Port Townsend, and the day after Victoria will get the news via Vancouver. Come, wake up Board of Trade and do something. Surely a line of telegraph costing only $4000 or $5000, and of such vast importance to our city, should immediately be taken in hand by a few business men who would certainly receive good interest on the money invested.

Progress.

## PERSONALS.

From Thursday's Daily.

Dr. Powell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in B. C., has gone to Ottawa on matters connected with his department.

Hon. Senator Macdonald leaves for Ottawa to-morrow morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grant, Vancouver, are in the city.

C. Moberley, C. E. left for Ottawa and other eastern points via the C. P. R. this morning.

Mr. William Wilson left this morning for the mainland in connection with mining matters. He will visit the Foster mine, Clinton, and the Nicola mine, in Nicola valley.

## OUR CITY FATHERS.

### Regular Weekly Meeting Last Night—A Full Council Present.

### A Business Meeting—Communications Read—House Numbering.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last night. Present: Mayor Fell and Couns. Styles, Higgins, Vigelius, Coughlan, Pearse, Braden, Harris, Barnard and Grant.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From H. Harrison, asking for repairs on Vancouver street, opposite Mr. C. Hayward's residence. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

From J. E. Phillips, asking for use of portion of View street for building purposes. Request granted.

From J. C. Bales, offering, on behalf of the Union Club, one half of the cost of grading and gravelling Douglas street, opposite the club premises, and asking permission to plant shade trees on the street. Request as to shade trees granted and other offer accepted.

From nine property holders on Hillside Avenue, asking that it be made passable. Referred to Street Committee to report.

From A. DeCosmos, complaining of the condition of the sidewalk opposite a livery stable on Cormorant street, which is generally too filthy for pedestrians to walk over and frequently blocked with loads of grain or manure. Referred to Sanitary Committee with power to act.

From A. DeCosmos, calling attention to a nuisance on Yates street, near the High School, caused by scavengers dumping filth.

Coun. Higgins moved that His Worship be authorized to offer a reward of $25 for the conviction of the party guilty of dumping garbage or night soil anywhere within the city limits. Carried.

From Wm. Elliott, asking for permission to take a few loads of surface soil off the gravel pit in Spring Ridge. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

From Saville & Fullerton, asking permission to take up sidewalk opposite Steel's saloon, to lay main. Permission granted.

From H. R. Sellick, applying for permission to take up portion of sidewalk for building purposes. Granted.

From five rate-payers, calling attention to the necessity of having the water main carried farther along Oswego street. Referred to Water Committee with power to act.

From fifteen rate-payers, complaining of the imperfect drainage of North Park street. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

From Arthur Hill, offering his services as engineer on sewerage, if required. Referred to the Sewerage Committee.

From John Jessop, emigration agent, requesting that the sidewalk opposite the entrance to the outer wharf be extended 300 feet. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

From four ratepayers in Spring Ridge asking that half a day's blasting be done near their property, and a box drain be laid. Referred to Street Committee to report.

From A. J. Smith, in regard to fence near the corner of Humboldt & McClure streets, which was not put in its original condition by the corporation contractor. Referred to Street Committee.

From A. J. Smith, asking for street lines. Granted.

From A. J. Smith stating that the contractor for blasting on Wharf street near Government, is encroaching on the private lot adjoining. Referred to Street Committee to report.

From W. J. McDonald, calling attention to the condition of the sidewalk on Bastion Square, at the store of A. B. Gray. Referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

From Edward Mallandaine, architect, on behalf of McDonald & Drake, requesting that the drain from Bastion Square be repaired in brick or stone, as it is at present in a decayed condition. Referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

From Geo. Moore, asking for the privilege of taking water from the water main on the Gorge road for brick yard. Referred to the Water Committee with power to act.

From G. Hargreaves in respect to his appointment as engineer on the reservoirs, and explaining that when he said he could not carry out Mr. Hendry's scheme, he had added that "no person could carry out a scheme that was solely in Mr. Hendry's head and not on paper." In consideration of the fact that he had not received the information from the Mayor or council required by him to enable him to prepare the necessary plans and specifications, he tendered his resignation.

Coun. Coughlan asked for an explanation as to why the information had not been supplied.

Coun. Pearse explained his connection with the matter, and read two letters which he as chairman of the water committee had sent to Mr. Hargreaves, asking for a report in respect to certain data about the high and low service reservoirs. In reply, he had received a letter from Mr. Hargreaves, stating that as he intended to tender his resignation there was no need that he should attend a meeting or give the information required. There was no use beating about the bush; the scheme was Mr. Hendry's and no other persons. The council had made a mistake in appointing Mr. Hargreaves, and he had found out that fact when he was asked for information. The letter he had written to him was a proper one to write, and the answer he had received was that gentleman's resignation. Mr. Hendry should be allowed to prepare his plans and specification, which could be submitted to a consulting engineer, and if they were not correct then the sooner we know it, and the sooner the public knew it, the better.

Coun. Grant corroborated Councillor Pearse's explanation of the conference with Mr. Hargreaves. Mr. Hendry's scheme had been vetoed by the people once or twice, but afterwards when endorsed by Mr. Pickering, who pronounced it an admirable one for this city, the scheme was endorsed. He did not know why Mr. Hargreaves should send in his resignation, and he had expected that as soon as the rock was cleared away at the reservoir plans would have been furnished by him and tenders would have been asked for at once. He was extremely sorry that the matter had dragged along in the manner it had, and hoped the work would be prosecuted with greater vigor in future, as the dry season was approaching and the citizens on the high levels would again be complaining of scarcity of water.

The letter of Mr. Hargreaves was laid on the table until the report of the Water Committee was read.

From E. Johnson, City Barrister, in regard to the new sidewalk on Humboldt street, stating that the property owners were entitled to compensation, and recommended arbitration.

Councillor Pearse suggested the appointment of arbitrators and mentioned the name of Mr. Langley. The case of Senator Macdonald's building on Bastion square, which was several feet on the street, might be dealt with at the same time and that that gentleman could be notified that the city will reserve its right to the ground encroached upon. He moved to that effect and the motion was carried.

ACCOUNTS.

Accounts for the month of March, amounting to $3,579.75, were read and referred to the Finance Committee to be paid if found correct.

TENDERS.

Tenders for grading and gravelling Niagara street were read as follows: Wm. Irvine, $358; John Haggerty, $284; Jas. Baker, $470; A. Beswick, $570. The contract was awarded to John Haggerty.

NUMBERING HOUSES.

Coun. Harris moved, that a sum not exceeding $800, be set aside for numbering the houses in the city and naming the streets, for facilitating the delivery of mail matter. He said he made the motion as there was some prospect that the city would have letter carriers as soon as this work was done.

Coun. Pearse thought it would be unwise to do more than name the streets. The city could scarcely afford the expense at present.

Coun. Coughlan thought as much of the work as possible should be done this year.

Coun. Barnard said we would not get mail carriers until the houses were numbered.

His Worship thought the houses were too far apart at present for numbering.

Coun. Vigelius wanted the matter deferred for the present. The citizens would be willing to pay the cost of numbering their houses.

Coun. Higgins would approve of naming the streets; numbering houses could wait.

Coun. Styles recommended caution in expenditure. Our available expenditure this year was only $27,000.

Coun. Barnard said the P. O. Inspector had informed him that so soon as this work was done the city would be provided with letter carriers. Almost every city half the size of Victoria on the continent had its streets named and numbered, and we should show that we were not asleep.

Coun. Higgins moved in amendment that a plan be prepared and tenders called for naming the streets by sign-boards.

On the vote being taken the amendment was carried.

SHADE TREES.

Coun. Higgins moved, that a sum, not exceeding $400, be placed in the hands of a special committee for planting shade trees on streets to be designated by the council. This sum, he thought, would put out 200 trees. There was no seconder and the motion dropped.

JAMES BAY BRIDGE.

A minority report of the Street Committee recommended that Mr. Walker be paid extra for his services as inspector of James Bay bridge, on account of the time for the completion of the work having been extended.

The majority recommended that no new agreement should be entered into with Mr. Walker.

Both reports were laid over until after completion of contract.

SANITARY.

The Sanitary Committee recommended that the cabins on Kwong Lee's estate, Cormorant street, be torn down, as the whole foundation was reeking with filth; and that all alley-ways boarded over be torn up and concrete substituted. Unless action was taken at once the fear was expressed that infectious diseases would prevail in the city during the coming summer.

Dr. Milne, Health officer, reported that some cases of typhoid fever had occurred among the Chinese and several deaths have resulted. He urged that all the lanes and outhouses in the locality inhabited by the Chinese be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

The report was adopted.

THE POLICE.

The report of the Police Committee, presented at last meeting, was again read. Coun. Higgins said the committee had purchad three cells, and all the locks, bolts and bars of seventeen cells from Mr. Smith.

Report adopted.

THE STREETS.

The Street Committee reported in reference to Muirhead & Mann's communication, and recommended a new sidewalk on Government street to Finlayson's bridge. Adopted.

CEMETERY.

The Cemetery Committee reported that the fences on the east and west side of the cemetery required repairs. Report adopted.

SHINGLE.

Coun. Higgins said he had seen several wagon loads of "shingles" taken from the shore at Beacon Hill Park, and had notified the police.

A BREEZE.

The Water Committee reported that the loose rock at the low service reservoir had been removed by Jas. Stephens for $200, and recommended that that sum be paid.

Coun. Coughlan asked how much rock had been removed. He did not believe that 810 yards had been removed, but if it had the contractor had earned his money.

Coun. Braden was also incredulous as to the quantity of rock carried away.

Coun. Pearse replied with much feeling. He had never stated that there was 810 yards to be removed; it was 622 yards, and he read from his former report to prove his assertion. He resented the imputation that he had told a lie, and informed Couns. Coughlan and Braden that if they would repeat their impertinence outside of the Council he would have it out with them. The fact was, neither of these two gentlemen had brains enough to retain the correct figures in their heads; but being prejudiced and having a strong personal spite against that unfortunate man, Hendry, they were led astray, and behaved in a most shameful manner.

Coun. Coughlan disclaimed any intention of giving Coun. Pearse the lie.

A TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT.

The Water Committee reported recommending, in order that the high levels of the city be supplied with water during the coming summer, that a 5 inch pipe be laid from View to Pandora street along Cook, that a 4-inch pipe be laid from Fort street, along Pemberton to Government House. The cost will be, including valves, $800. A small engine will be placed at the corner of Cook and Fort to force the water to high levels, cost $400, and this engine will be utilized when the high level system is complete. The estimated revenue is to be derived from this source is $328. The report was adopted.

HIGH SERVICE RESERVOIR.

The Water Committee recommended that Mr. Hargreaves having resigned, Mr. H. P. Bell be engaged as consulting engineer on the high service reservoir. The work, it was estimated, will occupy two years. Report deferred until next meeting.

On motion the Council adjourned at 11:30 until 12 o'clock on Saturday.

Capt. Samuels has written a card for the Cork morning papers, saying that Capt. Colt in no way interfered with his navigation of the Dauntless and that the rumor to that effect is groundless.

## DIVORCES IN CANADA.

### A Crop of Cases to Come Before the Senate in a Few Days.

Already no less than seven applications have been fyled to come before the Senate for a decision. These are as follows: Susan Ash, Montreal, claims a divorce from W. Nanton, on the ground of desertion; E. P. Duggan nee E. V. McKell, Hamilton, from John Duggan, adultery, desertion, cruelty; Fanny Kiddell, from Geo. Herchmer, M.D., of the Northwest Territories, desertion and adultery; E. A. Tutor from F. L. Hart, of Montreal, cruelty and adultery; L. Foel, formerly of Sherbrooke, now of Philadelphia, from R. L. Johnson, of Sherbrooke, adultery and desertion; John Monteith, village of Rosseau, Muskoka district, from Mary Ann Monteith, now residing in Philadelphia, adultery and desertion; Dr. W. A. Lavell, Smith's Falls, from Ada Mary Caton. This is rather a complicated case. A bill is asked for declaring that a ceremony and contract of marriage solemnized and entered into at Hamilton, Wentworth County, on the 29th of September, 1882, between said William Arthur Lavell, by and under the name of Arthur Vane, and Ada Mary Caton, then of the village of Newburg, in the county of Lennox and Addington, residence now unknown, by and under the name of Marie Herbert, was and is null and void on the ground that such marriage was solemnized and entered into by and under false names; or an alternative for a bill of divorce from his wife, Ada Mary Lavell, nee Caton, formerly of the village of Caton, formerly of Newburg, in the county of Lennox and Addington, residence now unknown, on the grounds of desertion, bigamy and adultery.

### Blaine and Sherman.

Cincinnati, April 7.—Murat Halstead prints the following card in the *Commercial Gazette* to-day. The statement telegraphed over the country yesterday originating in Washington that Mr. Halstead of the *Commercial Gazette* had received a letter from Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, about Blaine and Sherman as presidential candidates is untrue altogether. There has been no correspondence resembling even remotely that reported.

REID'S DISCLAIMER.

New York, April 7.—The *Tribune* makes no reference to the *Evening Post* in regard to the letter alleged to have been written by Whitelaw Reid to Murat Halstead. The *World* has the following in that regard: "Mr. Reid, being seen by a representative of the *World* last night, had nothing to say, further than that he had written no such letters."

### Rhode Island Elections.

Providence, R. I., April 7.—John W. Davis is elected Governor by 573 majority. There is no election for Lieut.-Governor or Secretary of State. Seiba Slocum, Democrat, is elected Attorney-General by 2518 majority, and J. N. Perry, Democrat, Treasurer, by 2609 majority. Against Woman Suffrage amendment there is 15,123. In this city the entire Democratic Assembly ticket is elected. The Senate stands Republicans, 19; Democrats, 12. There was no election in five cases. The House will comprise 27 Republicans, and 23 Democrats, with 12 districts to be heard from.

### The First Gun Fired.

St. John, N. B., April 7.—News has been received here that the fishing cruiser Vigilant when sailing out of Beaver harbor a few days ago, sighted an American fishing vessel within the 3-mile limit and evidently after bait. The Vigilant gave chase and gained on the Yankees, who refused to heave to, even when a blank shot was fired. The chase was continued, but the American vessel soon gained the line and was safe. This is the first gun fired this season by a Canadian cruiser.

### Guerilla Warfare.

Hemp Hill, Tex., April 2.—A terrible fight occurred this morning between Capt. Scott and his little company of State rangers on one side, and old Willis Connor and his sons on the other. Three of the Connor family and one ranger named Rogers were instantly killed, and Capt. Scott and another of his men were badly, if not fatally, wounded. One of the Connor boys escaped but the rangers are in pursuit. Connor brought on the fight by firing from ambush upon the rangers, who were hunting timber thieves.

### Land Slides in the Riviera.

Monte Carlo, April 7.—The heavy land slide to-day, of immense masses of rock and earth have nearly blocked the railway and carriage roads. Trains from Cannes and Mentone, loaded with tourists had a marvellous escape from destruction, by getting over the tracks just in time to avoid complete annihilation. The land slide is the result of the shocks which the promontory received during the earthquakes.

### Catharine Lorillard's Funeral.

New York, April 7.—The funeral of Catharine Lorillard took place to-day from Grace church. In accordance with the wishes of the deceased, the arrangements were of the simplest kind. The casket was carried by the assistant's recluse of Grace Church parish, and following were relatives of the deceased. Bishop Scott officiated. The church was crowded with friends.

### A Minister Recalled.

Washington, April 7.—Senor Carraile, Bolivian minister to this country, to-day presented his letters of recall to President Cleveland, after the customary civilities were exchanged. It is understood Carraile has been relieved by his own request.

### A Cunarder Collides.

London, April 7.—The Cunard liner Pavonia, which sailed from Queenstown yesterday for Boston collided with and sunk a fishing smack off Cape Clear; two of the occupants of the smack drowned.

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The Queen has commanded all the members of the royal family to come to London to celebrate her jubilee.

Daniel Stewart Andrews and Caroline Macdonald of Toronto, found guilty of enticing a young girl under 21 into a house of ill-fame, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The Canadian Pacific Company's telegraph has formed a connection with the new French cable company, and will continue receiving dispatches from the Mackay-Bennett Company.

Mr Goldwin Smith is about to sell his proprietary interest in the Toronto *Week*. This is caused chiefly by his increasing ill-health which makes compulsory work irksome. He is now engaged upon a work which his friends say will bring him enduring fame and which he desires to complete before he gets more advanced in years.

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Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, Seamless, per pair .................. 25 cents

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Ladies' do. Solid Color do., in Black, Navy, Garnet, Cardinal and Brown; 3 pair for .... .... $1

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